Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME XI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1877. NUMBER 25.

THE SUN
—FOR THE—
AGAINST NATIONAL FRAUD.

President who was not elected by the people—but who was inaugurated at Washington by the processes of fraud, we call upon non-partisans of all parties to rally together in a determined and persistent effort for the correction of this great wrong and for the punishment of the guilty, to be enforced through the ballot-box.

An outrage upon the right of self-government. The Republican party and its present administration are primarily responsible; but the men who have taken offices through such means and are actually exercising the power of government upon such authority, are no more guilty than they who conceived and executed this unparalleled political swindle.

The President and his advisers have undertaken to forsake the ancient ways of the Republican party, and having invited a rebel and a former Rebel to occupy one of the most important offices in the Cabinet, are debauching the honest public sentiment of the South by the bestowal of offices and the enormous system of Government contracts and canals, hoping thus to prevent corruption the work begun in it for some time, with hypocritical pretense of reforming the civil service, they have the audacity of Northern theorists, to the very great crime in which this Administration is founded may be overlooked and

In this complex scheme, as against the Democracy with whom it originated, we call upon the people to commence immediately a warfare unlike merciless and pertinacious, upon that from beginning to the end shall never be found laggard or weary in his holy crusade; and we invite our friends from every quarter to join in the

To friends and readers—a body of intelligent souls—the same number as of white citizens who, in November last voted for Samuel J. Tilden for President—we say that we shall continue as in the past, to content for honest reform, economy, and justice in the administration of the government, and that we shall still endeavor to furnish you with such reading matter as may consult our columns for the latest, complete, and trustworthy accounts of events and news from every quarter, while from Washington especially we will continue to be full.

THE DAILY SUN is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, postage paid; or, with the Sunday edition, eight pages, $8 a year.

THE WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, is $1 a year, postage free. Every person who sends us clubs of subscribers from any one place may have one copy for himself without charge.

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To be Bought,
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Goods to Appraise,
Opening Days
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Dress Skirt or Flounce,
A Cure for Disease,
A horse Valise,
A Muslin Chemise,
Cheese,
Teas,
Beer,
Pens;
Or are prone
To make known
Your Store,
Hosiery,
Dry Goods,
Upholstery,
Picnics,
Excursions,
Knick Knacks,
Divertisms,
Clothing ready made,
Increase of Trade
Coals, Coke and Wood,
Pictures,
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All kinds of Food;
Works on Theology,
Music, Antiquity,
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World-wide Publicity,
Flags,
Rugs,
Rugs,
Seats,
Dress Shirts or Collars,
Almighty Dollars,
Houses to Rent
Store, Tenement,
Cash to be Lent,
Cash to be Spent,
Court,
Tent,
Roman Cement,
Go
Read the advice,
Far beyond price,
Written below—

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IN
The FREEMAN!

CRAWFORD HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Having taken possession of the well known House in Ebensburg, which he has refurnished in good style, and will conduct on strict temperance principles, the subscriber earnestly solicits the patronage of those who may visit the county seat on business or pleasure, all whom he pledges himself to accommodate in the best possible manner and at reasonable prices. Excellent accommodations furnished to summer boarders. The "Crawford" a pleasant and economical place to spend the heated term.
ISAAC CRAWFORD.
Ebensburg, April 27, 1877.

DR. RIVINIUS,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
EBENSBURG, PA.,
Respectfully informs the public that he is located and working at his trade, repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., at short notice, in the very best manner, and at the lowest possible prices. Shop in Zahm's building, one door west of Huntley's store. Please give me a call.
June 22, 18 6.-1y.

Miller House
LATE "CAIN HOUSE,"
Cor. Main and Pittsburgh Sts.,
CRESSON, PA.
Fronts the south entrance to the Court House.
JOHN PORTER, Lessee.

[illegible] easily earned in these times, but [illegible] can be made in three months by any [illegible] of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the business which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. We will furnish free. Address at once, H. [illegible] Co., Portland, Maine. [3-23.-1y.]

GOOD BEEF!—Having recently purchased several head of fine FAT CATTLE, which were brought from the State of Iowa, I am prepared to furnish my customers with the best beef ever offered for sale in this place. Steak, 15 cents per lb.; Steak and Roast, 12½ cents per lb.; Steak and Roast, 10 cents per lb.
JOSEPH GUTWALD.
Ebensburg, March 30, 1877. tf.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa., has located and has residence in new building on High street, one door west of Blair House.
Dec. 2, 1876.-tf.

DR. A. M. KEIM,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
LORETTO, PA.
Office opposite A. J. Christy's Drug Store. Calls can be made at the office. [5-4.-tf.]

W. A. S. G. A. C.

BARGAINS! CASH.
BARGAINS! CASH.
BARGAINS! CASH.

A. A.
BARKER & SON

Are now offering to the people of northern Cambria a rare opportunity to secure

BARGAINS!

As they are selling their entire stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Queensware,
Shoes for Men, Women and Children,
AT COST FOR CASH!

And many other goods at less than they cost in the city, and will continue to so sell until the entire stock is disposed of.

LOOK AT SOME OF THEIR PRICES:

Prints, good fast colors.....6 cts. per yard.
Brown Muslins.....from 6 to 9 cts. per yard.
Alpacas, Coberge, &c., " 20 to 40 cts. " "
Tickings..... " 15 to 20 cts. " "
Pant Cloths..... " 20 to 50 cts. " "
All-Wool Cassimeres.....50 cts. " "
White Piques, stripe.....15 to 25 cts. " "
" " lace stripe..20 to 35 cts. " "
Ladies' and Children's Hose, 5, 8, 10, 15 and 20 cts. per pair.
Ladies' and Children's Gloves, 10 to 15c. per p'r.
Clark's O. N. Thread.....50 cts. per dozen.
Wax Thread, for hand sewing, 30 cts. " "
Shawls.....from $1.75 to $4.00.

Will sell you more pins, needles, hair-pins, shoe-laces, etc., etc., for 10 cts. than you ever before obtained for the same money. Also, a great variety of other goods at equally low prices. Go and see them, and learn for yourselves, as you will be sure to learn, that money can be saved by dealing with them.

REMEMBER THAT THEY SELL FOR CASH

And don't forget that they have added to their stock a large assortment of

Superb CLOTHING

For men and boys, which they do not propose to sell at cost, but pledge themselves to dispose of at lower rates than wearing apparel equally perfect in make and fabric can be bought anywhere else in these parts. Call and examine goods and prices, and bear in mind that—

W. A. S. G. A. C.
A. A. BARKER & SON,
[5-18.] EBENSBURG, PA. [3m.]

STATEMENT OF AUDITORS' SETTLEMENT with the Supervisors of Susquehanna Township, April 21st, 1877:

G. W. LLOYD, Supervisor, DR.

To amount Road Tax Duplicate for 1876....$295.16
" " Cash " " " " 130.02
$425.18

CR.

By amount work on roads.....$271.32
" exonerations..... 3 53
" land returned..... 3 05
" orders paid..... 31.00
" services as Supervisor, 32 days at $1.50 per day..... 48 00
" per centage on cash tax..... 6 50
" burning stumps..... 5.00
" tax worked by U. Lloyd..... 1.53
" work done with team..... 8.68— 408.32
Balance due Township.....$ 16 88

DANIEL S. MCANULTY, Supervisor, DR.

To amount Road Tax Duplicate for 1876..$232 97
" " Cash " " " " 105 97
$338 94

CR.

By work done on road.....$229 92
" exonerations..... 1.50
" services as Supervisor, 34 days at $1.50 per day..... 51.00
" am't paid on Scanlan's docket. 25 00
" " " for plank..... 4.00
" per centage on cash tax..... 5.29— 317.71
Balance due Township.....$ 21.23

We, the undersigned Auditors of Susquehanna Township, certify that the above is a correct statement of the settlement with the Supervisors of said township.

JOHN SOMERVILLE,
J. R. STAHL, } Auditors.
CHAS. WEAKLEN,
Attest—JAS. A. PORTER, Twp. Clerk. [6-29.3t.]

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF BARR TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Cambria County, for the year ending June 4th, 1877:

STATEMENT OF TAX COLLECTOR.

Gross amount of Tax Duplicate.....$425.23
Deduct exonerations, etc.....$ 9.93
" Collector's commission..... 20.76— 30.69
$394 54
Am't paid Treasurer and Orders..... 231.59
Balance due Treasurer.....$162.95

STATEMENT OF TREASURER.

H. J. KRUMENAKER, Treasurer, in account with Barr Township School Board..... DR.

To balance from former Treasurer.....$282.18
" am't tax rec'd from A. Schnable, Col'r. 231.59
" State appropriation..... 142.60
" am't rec'd from County Treasurer..... 80.25
" " " " Carroll Township..... 52.20
" " " for use of School House No. — for election purposes..... 6.00
$791.82

CR.

By cash paid Teachers' salaries....$615.00
" " for fuel, etc..... 91.51
" Treasurer's commission..... 14.08—$720.59
Balance in favor of Township.....$ 74.23

R. J. NAGLE, Pres't of Board
Attest—S. D. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

June 9th, 1877. we, the undersigned Auditors of Barr Township, certify that we have examined the above stated accounts and find them to be correct.
CASPER LIEB, } Auditors.
[6 29.-3t.] S. P. KIRSCH,

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [6-27, 1y.]

SITTING AROUND.

They were sitting around upon barrels and chairs,
Discussing their own and their neighbors' affairs,
And the look of content that was seen on each face
Seemed to say "I have found my appropriate place!"—
Sitting around.

In bar-rooms and groceries calmly they sit
And serenely chew borrowed tobacco and spit,
While the stories they tell and the jokes that they crack
Show their hearts have grown hard and undoubtedly black
While sitting around.

The "sitter around" is a man of no means,
And his face wouldn't pass for a quart of white beans,
Yet somehow or other contrives to exist,
And is frequently seen with a drink in his fist
While sitting around.

The loungers they toil not, nor yet do they spin,
Unless it is yarns while enjoying their gin.
They are people of leisure, yet often, 'tis true,
They allude to the work they're intending to do
While sitting around.

They've a habit of talking of other men's wives
As they whittle up sticks with their horn-handled knives;
They're a scaly old set, and wherever you go
You will find them in groups or strung out in a row,
Sitting around.

DODGING FOR LIFE.

BY REV. IRVING L. BEAMAN.

John King was sent in haste on an errand to his uncle's, a mile distant. His way led along a well-trodden path across a belt of woods.

It was in Western Pennsylvania in the dark years of Indian wars; but the savages had not been seen in that vicinity for some time, so that no danger was feared from the lad on such a short trip. Indeed, he had passed, over the same road almost every day since his father moved into the Presque Isle country, two years before, and had never met anything stranger than a wild turkey or a deer.

John was a brave, athletic boy of fourteen, quite noted in the settlement for his punctuality, and as sure to return on time as an express. As he left the door he noticed that it was one o'clock, and said in a jolly tone to his parents:

"Now, for a race with the shadow; I shall be back before it reaches the two mark."

So many years ago the pioneers of the borders measured the flight of time by a sort of sun-dial on the cabin floor. A spot was selected where, in clear days, the sun shone full through the narrow window, and when some officer having a watch was present, the line of the shadow made at noon by the perpendicular window-casing was drawn along the floor. Then the hours and half-hours were spaced off on either side the noon mark for the forenoon and afternoon. This kind of clock answered very well when the skies were clear, but in cloudy weather a settler's family was sadly adrift on the flood of time.

When the shadow had crept across the two mark, the mother noted it, and said to herself, "For once John is outdone." When half past two was reached she went to the door and looked for him; when the three mark passed she felt very anxious about him, and called to her husband who was in the field near by. But their confidence in the young fellow's ability to take care of himself was such that they waited, though uneasily, until after four, when the father slung his gun across his shoulder and started up the path by which the absentee was expected.

Mr. King was a fine specimen of a border man, tall, strong, steady nerved, brave and intelligent. He was an experienced hunter and a successful Indian fighter.

But now, leaving him, as with a cat-like step and a watchful eye he treads the belt of woods, let us go with John and discover the cause of his unusual delay.

He had done his errand, his aunt had stuffed his pockets with parched corn, and on his return he had reached a certain bend in the path where he had sat down on a mossy bank to tighten the strings of his coarse shoes. Just as the matter was finished, a noise caused him to look sharply among the trees, when he espied within a few rods, running towards him with uplifted tomahawk, an exceedingly large Indian. A glance was enough to start the lad to his feet and prompt him to his best speed for safety. But the warrior's position was such as to cut him off from the path to his home, or to his uncle's, so that no way was left him but to strike into the untrod forest and run for life. He had gone but a little distance when he heard the steps of his pursuer rapidly overtaking him, and knew that he could not escape by flight. And to aggravate his case, he saw at this instant, just before him, a large tree upturned by the roots and lying directly across his course.

His fate seemed sealed; every instant he expected to feel the edge of the battle-ax; and such a horror had he of the knife, and of having his scalp stretched on a hoop to dry, that he involuntarily put up his hand to save his head, a fact about which, in after years, he used to laugh heartily. The tree, towards which desperation impelled the boy's feet, had grown in three parts, and as it fell the largest was uppermost, some six or seven feet high, and the other two directly underneath like the rails of a fence; while the great flake of earth adhearing to its roots made a cross section of wall two feet thick, a rod long, and ten or twelve feet high. What a trap!

But as he came close to it he saw that the three prongs, as they lay one under another, were far enough apart for him to slip between, which he instantly did, just in time to dodge a furious but fruitless blow from the tomahawk.

The Indian, perceiving that the place was too small to admit his huge body, swiftly sprang around the root, thinking to catch his victim on the other side. But the keen-eyed lad was too wary for him. Detecting the red skin's purpose, like a flash he slipped back between the fallen trees, so that as his bloodthirsty enemy dashed in sight with a yell, the barricade was still between them. At this the savage rushed to the fence, and placing his hands on the upper tree, attempted to jump over, but he could not spring so high. Then he tried to crawl through where John had just gone, but found only room enough for his ugly head.

After a little he turned about, and saying in broken English, "Good-by—me go 'way," walked slowly around the root and disappeared. The boy knew, however, that it was only a trick, and kept his eyes and ears alert against surprise.

Immediately he detected the snakish eyes of the savage gleaming at him from among the dry leaves on the ground at the corner of the root on the opposite side of the fence, where the old rascal had crept in order to watch the youngster unseen.

After lying in this position for two or three minutes—only his head in sight and that covered with leaves—he made another dash around the root. But John was too quick for him, and slipped safely between the logs once more.

Failing again, the wicked red-skin resorted to another ruse. He began to parley, saying: "Me good Injun—me no hurt. Shake hands!" And he thrust his hand through the barricade. Of course he did not succeed in cheating the little fellow by such a shallow device, and so again changed his tactics.

Presenting his gun he commanded John to surrender or be shot; but the lad preferred to die by a bullet rather than a tomahawk, and so stood his ground. Strangely enough, the Indian did not shoot; but after looking across the sights of his gun and making fearful faces, he placed the weapon behind a tree some rods away, and resorted to the dodge of parleying once more.

"Injun hungry—good boy go home get Injun bread."

But John did not think it best to start for home on such an invitation.

The next effort was to kill the lad by throwing his tomahawk at him between the trees; but he miscalculated the space and struck the weapon against a log, breaking out the handle, which, falling at John's feet, was immediately picked up by him as a means of defense.

One of the savage's devices, by which, perhaps, he meant to frighten his victim, was to place his hideous face at the opening between the logs, and howl and gnash at him like a wolf.

But the boy's courage had rallied, and he began to pelt his enemy with stones and lumps of earth obtained from the upturned soil, giving him many a stinging hit. This so maddened the Indian, that he drew his scalping knife and gave chase for a long time, perhaps thinking to tire the youngster out by constant dodging. But in this plan he was mistaken, for a resolute, hard-working, frontier boy has a vast fund of endurance. Once the gleaming knife, thrust between the logs after him, came near doing its bloody work; but John's grit was aroused, and he struck the brutal hand a heavy blow with the tomahawk handle.

But the many turns and tides, tricks and dodges of that fearful struggle, can never be related. There are some scenes too tragical for words; Besides, the particulars are covered under the drifts of forgetfulness ever heaping above the past.

Of course, during all that terrible afternoon, John's thoughts and eyes were constantly turning in the direction of his home. He knew that his father would seek him before night, and as the hours wore on he began to look with great anxiety for his coming. He had the common faith of all children in parents, and felt they would not leave him to perish.

At length he caught a distant glimpse of a form coming up the path. Oh, how his heart bounded!

With renewed force he began again to hurl at his foe everything he could seize, raising such a commotion as to attract his father's notice, who comprehended the whole scene at a glance, and stole up within gunshot of the unsuspecting redman.

The sequel is soon told. The crack of the settler's rifle signaled the Indian's fate.

The warrior's weapons and trinkets were taken as trophies; the gun having a bullet but no powder in its chamber, could not be fired, thus explaining why he had not shot the boy when he had threatened to do so.

These trophies are still treasured by the grandchildren of our hero, who are justly proud of such an exploit. In those early times, American boys were trained in a school that developed a rugged and noble manhood.

THE PAPAL TIARA.—The Pope's tiara, like those of most sovereigns, is sumptuously ornamented with precious stones and surmounted by a diamond of great price and romantic history. Splendid as it is, it is far from being the equal of a dozen others that had been worn at the Vatican since the days of Boniface VIII., each of which eclipsed its predecessor in cost and beauty. They were a treasury for a Roman court, which more than once availed itself of their jewels to discharge its debts—so frequently, indeed, that in the evil days of Pius VII. but one gem remained. The papal tiara at the beginning of this century was of cardboard, with ornaments of paste and glass, save the master diamond. After the Concordat, in 1801, Napoleon gave the Holy Father the diadem that is still worn. It is valued at $44,000 and consists of one emerald, eight rubies and twenty four pearls, with a cross of twelve diamonds and pendants of pearls and rubies, the whole fastened to the head of the Pope—who, by the way, wears it but rarely—with two cords of gold. The tiara was hidden during the revolution of 1848. The big diamond once belonged to the crown of the Great Mogul, then was bought by Charles the Bold of Burgundy, whose magnificent taste led him to take all the precious articles which made him the most sumptuous prince of his time—the middle of the fifteenth century—with him when he took the field. At his defeat at the battle of Grandson his treasure, among which were three splendid diamonds, fell into the hands of the Swiss. One, valued at $600,000, is now one of the ornaments of the Austrian crown; another, the famous Sancy diamond, became the property of the French crown under Louis XIV., and after the restoration was sold by the Duchess de Berry to the Demidoffs. The third was picked up under a chariot by a soldier, who thinking it to be a piece of glass, first tossed it away contemptuously. He subsequently picked it up and sold it to a priest for a crown; the priest sold it for three crowns, and its next possessor obtained for it 5,000 ducats. Finally Pope Julius II. purchased it for 22,000 ducats, which in the sixteenth century represented a much larger sum than it would now.

THE sarest remedy against scandal is to live it down.

A Wonderful Automaton.

THE MARVELLOUS MACHINE WHICH FAIRLY EXCELS ALL PREVIOUS INVENTIONS.

[*From the London Times.*]

Messrs. Maskelyne & Cooke's Zoe, the new writing and sketching automaton at the Egyptian Hall, bears no resemblance whatever to the celebrated androids of the Swiss mechanician Le Droz, of the French mechanician Maillardet, and of the great conjuror and subtle inventor Robert Houdin. They were ingenious pieces of clockwork and nothing more. Thus Mr. Le Droz's figure was the size of life. It held in its hand a metallic style, and when a spring was touched, so as to release a detent, the figure immediately began to draw upon a card of Dutch vellum previously lain under its hand. After the drawing was executed on the first card the automaton rested, and five other cards being placed in succession, it delineated that number of different subjects. Two of them were likenesses of the King and Queen, and one feature of merit consisted in the precision with which the figure lifted up the pencil in its transition from one point of the drawing to another without making the slightest mistake. Maillardet's writing and drawing automaton was the figure of a boy kneeling on one knee and holding a pencil in his hand. The attendant dipped the pencil in ink and adjusted a small sheet of drawing-paper upon a brass tablet, and upon pressing a spring the figure began to write. When the line was finished the hand returned to dot the i's and cross the t's. It executed beautifully just four pieces of writing in French and English, and also three landscapes, the time occupied being about an hour. Robert Houdin—a wonderful master of real sleight of hand, as well as the inventor of various principles for working automata and magical apparatus by electro-magnets, by concealed levers, and other clever devices—also constructed a drawing figure which was remarkable for its life-like imitation of the motions of the arm and hand in using a pencil, and for its faithful and exact execution of minute details in sketching and in writing. But in all these pieces of mechanical apparatus the path traversed by the pencil point was guided by tracers resting against the peripheries of slowly revolving circular cams, or rather shapeless wheels or barrels, on which were made indentations and waving indentations conformable to the lines of the picture to be drawn on the card. Now, Mr. Maskelyne's automaton Zoe, while imitating the motions of an artist's arm with facility—holding her crayon in professional form, striking a true line across her easel in a masterly manner, promptly carrying her hand from one point of her drawing-board to another, carefully yet instantaneously raising her pencil from the paper and transferring it to another point, returning to add touches and insert omissions, and finally lowering her arm and hand when a sketch is completed—does not execute merely the particular specimens of writing, figuring and drawing which she might be constructed and set to do. She executes anything she has a mind to, or, in other words, she can write any letters or numbers called for by the audience, and designs forms and pictures impromptu, according to the ability of the secret operator who must certainly govern her movements.—Herein lies the wonder of this new invention of the machinist at the Egyptian Hall. How is it possible that any motion at all, much less the multifarious and complicated movements of the arm and hand, wide in range as well as exact in short strokes, while describing straight lines in any direction, and curves of any tortuous form whatever (to say nothing of the eyes surveying the paper and different parts of the work as it proceeds), can be conveyed to a figure detached and isolated as this is? Mr. Maskelyne submits to the examination of the audience a small stand or table, having an oblong base or plinth of wood resting on five small knob feet, also of solid wood, and a single wood pillar supports the thin table top, which, on its upper surface, is of silk stuffed like a cushion. This light stand is then placed upon the stage, and is isolated from the floorcloth by flat squares of clear plate-glass, first inspected by the audience, and then, without possibility of substitution, laid one under each foot of the table. Zoe, the model of a young lady in Greek costume (of a more voluminous character than would seem orthodox to Dr. Schliemann), is fashioned in a sitting attitude, and if she could stand up would be about four and a half feet in stature. She is carried round for any one to test by her weight the fact that she is certainly a hollow doll fitted with light mechanism, and cannot possibly be an outside shell holding a diminutive human being within. She is placed sitting upon the stuffed top of the little table, with her back to the audience; an easel, supported by a bracket from the table top, holds upright before her, and at nearly arm's length, a drawing-board with a sheet of white paper about 21 inches long by 18 inches broad, and a crayon is held between her wax finger and thumb by means of a sliding-pencil arrangement, with a small weight which, when the crayon is applied to the paper, maintains a uniform slight pressure sufficient for distinct marking. While Psycho is going through his feats of calculation, Zoe records the products and totals, writing figures about a couple of inches long (though they may be much smaller or much larger at pleasure) with celerity, her facility being particularly observable in the way she adds the bottom stroke of a figure 4 or touches off the top stroke of a 5. While Psycho is playing his hand at whist and performing his inscrutable card tricks, Zoe executes various outline sketches, two, on the occasion of our visit, being original and excellent caricature representations of Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone.

THE mistress of a most disorderly school at Skowhegan, Maine, lost control of her scholars one day last week, and allowed the naughty boys to throw wads of paper and balls of clay at the pretty girls. One of the girls finally "reported" a certain boy who was annoying her with pot shots from a popgun. The timid school mistress sternly reproved her for tattling in school. The girl returned to her seat, and her prosecutor, resuming military operations and firing at long range across the school room, hit her in the face. "If the teacher can't lick you I can," said the pretty girl, and darting across the room she struck him with a big book, dragged him out of his seat, and beat him until he lay on the floor blubbering and begging for mercy.

Handsomest Woman in France.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in his account of the recent ball in Paris to Don Carlos, says:

However, as far as the entertainment itself went, Don Carlos seems to have had more luck than in the Basque mountain. His great success was in waltzing with the Duchesse de Chaulnes, and assuredly he could have found no lovelier partner. The Duchesse de Chaulnes (born Princess Gallitzin) is a bride of two years' standing, and just 19. She is, perhaps, a slight degree too tall; for standing beside Don Carlos, who is a good six feet high, the difference of height struck no one. But being perfectly proportioned and slim and willowy, the tallness of the young duchesse is no drawback. Her complexion is of the most exquisite pearly white, now and then faintly lighted up by a pale rose blush; her large eyes are of the darkest hazel, and a fine, broad, open brow is crowned by such a mass of pale gold chestnut hair as never was seen on a human head, unless on that of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. The Duchesse de Chaulnes is not as lovely as the latter, because probably no other born woman ever was or will be. She has not that strange radiance, that sovereign grace, that undefinable "something" that instantly compels and proclaims the goddess, the Venus reluctantly surrendered to the sea; but though not equal to the absolutely supernatural Elizabeth of Austria, the fair Duchesse de Chaulnes is by common consent the handsomest woman in France and walks a youthful Juno in the world.

Her story is a fairy tale, and has been enough of an "event" to bear recording. The Prince Gallitzin married a French wife and lived in France, exiled by Russia for having turned Catholic. He had one daughter, Sophie, who really "came up as a flower," for there was literally less than "no money at all." Meanwhile the old Duc de Luynes had died, leaving his daughter-in law, the Duchesse de Chevreuse, a widow, with two sons. The family descends in a straight line from the famous Connetable de Luynes, who, under Louis XIII., killed the Italian favorite of Marie de Medicis, Concini, and reigned over the young king (future father of Louis XIV.) with absolute sway. Besides this, the Luynes are among the richest families of France. During the war of 1870 the young Duc de Luynes, who had married his cousin Yolande de Larochefoucauld, and was already blessed with two baby boys, was killed at the battle of Patay. There were widows on all sides at Hotel de Luynes, and the only grown man of the clan was the Duc de Chaulnes, who at 23 had also won renown against the Germans.

With a large fortune at his command, nice looking if not handsome, gay and ready to enjoy the pleasant things of this earth, the Duchesse de Chevreuse was desirous to see her son, the Duc Chaulnes, married and out of harm's way. But he was not seemingly of this mind, and he resisted the maternal entreaties. One morning, however, he announced to his mother that at a ball the night before he had seen his future bride, or that no mortal woman would he wed. This Juliet was no other than Mlle. Sophie Galitzin, the dowerless daughter of an exile! Of course, there was an unqualified opposition. But the young couple had the luck to get the Jesuits on their side, and it was authoritatively expounded to the Duchess-mother of Chevreuse that the fair Franco-Russian was a perfectly warranted "*miraculée*," that the Holy Virgin of Lourdes was certain to be her friend, and that altogether the marriage would bring into the Luynes-Chevreuse family a large amount of patronage—in paradise, and an unlimited share of the favors of the Church! Against this the dowager was unarmed. She yielded—and a marriage took place, the like of which has never been witnessed in this country in modern times. But the medal had its reverse too. If the ecclesiastical community was universally content, the merely secular portion of society was, and remains to this hour bitterly irate and unforgiving. In the first place the mothers whose daughters have not married M. de Chaulnes, yet who were rich enough to buy any duke, are leagued together in everlasting hatred and abuse of the portionless damsel who has married him, and in the next the entire population of "used up" young paupers who live in the hopes of being "chosen" by fabulously rich heiresses do not disguise their disgust at the Duc de Chaulnes and say openly in their clubs and elsewhere that he is a traitor and has spoiled the trade: "*Il a gate le metier.*" That is the received expression. Nevertheless the youthful duchess walks—I repeat it—Juno like, over the floor of Parisian salons, looking rather as though she knew the enmity she excites and repaying it with incontestible disdain.

GREENBACKS.—The saviors of the people.

Every man and woman in America wants them.

The lawyer pleads for them.
The preachers pray for them.
The printer sets for them.
The farmer plows and hoes for them.
The merchant sells his goods for them.
The soldier faces death for them.
The Congressman betrays his constituents for them.
The Executive vetoes the will of the people for them.
The tramp begs for them.
Men mortgage their property for them.
Thieves risk their lives to steal them.
The hungry starve for the want of them.
Business languishes without them, as plants wither for the want of rain.
They keep the labor of the country employed.
They develop the resources of the nation and make the waste places blossom.
They keep death at bay, and drive want from the door of labor.
They strew the earth with the flowers of paradise, and draw prayers of thanksgiving from stony hearts.
They feed the hungry, clothe the naked, administer to the sick and afflicted, and constitute the most potent agent ever devised to promote peace on earth and good will among men.
They are the cheapest, safest, most reliable and most uniform medium of exchange ever adopted, and while they were in sufficient quantity the country enjoyed a degree of prosperity never before known.

Now the golden-throated mule with his tail sticking out as straight as a pump handle, and his breath as sweet as new mown hay, humps his back and sings his summer song.

A Plucky Woman's Feat.

AFTER TWO BURLY COWARDS JUMPED SHE STOPS A RUNAWAY TEAM.

On the stage route between Ellenville and Summitville, N. Y., is a long, steep hill known as Budd's Hill. As the stage, containing Mrs. Jane Hollingsworth and two small children, William Bram and James Low, the driver, had just begun the descent of the hill the pole slipped through the neck-yoke and the stage ran heavily against the horses' heels. They at once started at a furious rate down the hill. The driver dropped the reins and jumped from the stage to the roadside. Bram, who occupied the seat with Low, sprang out at the same time. Mrs. Hollingsworth and her two children occupied the rear seat in the stage, and there was no possible way for her to escape from it, if she had thought it wise to do so. Seeing herself and children left to their fate by the men, she determined to make a desperate effort to save their lives, if possible; although with the team plunging madly down the steep declivity, without restraint or guidance of a driver, and the coach swaying from side to side threatening momentarily to be capsized down the high bank on the lawn side, the chances for escape from death seemed slim indeed. Mrs. Hollingsworth clambered over the three high backed seats between her and the driver's box, first quieting her children, who were screaming in terror, with the assurance that she would save them. Reaching the driver's seat she was compelled to climb over the dashboard to the tongue of the coach, between the two frantic horses to gain possession of the reins, which had apparently been flung over the horses' backs by the cowardly and terror-stricken driver. Mr. H. Tallman, of Middletown, who was driving up the hill, saw the stage team dashing over towards him, just as Mrs. Hollingsworth had secured the lines and was climbing back to the driver's seat. Tallman says she was as pale as death, but clutched the lines firmly as the stage dashed by his wagon. He says he expected to see the coach hurled over the bank at the turn in the road below, but the courageous woman by most miraculous strength succeeded in pulling the horses close along the base of the hill on the upper side and rounded the curve in safety. Tallman and others who had witnessed the thrilling scene, hurried after the flying stage. They came in sight of it, and saw the horses pulled skillfully against the hill by Mrs. Hollingsworth, until the fury of their career was broken, and then were adroitly turned off at a level place in the road and brought up against a fence, where, after several ineffectual plunges to free themselves from the obstacle, they came to a standstill. When the men came up the brave woman was still holding the lines, but was unconscious. Where the lines had been wrapped about her hands they had almost buried themselves beneath the flesh, and blood streamed from the ugly gashes they made. The children were still crouching in terror in one corner of the coach, locked in each other's arms. There was not a scratch on the horses, not a break in the harness, nor the slightest injury done to the coach. Mrs. Hollingsworth was at once taken to the nearest house and given the best of care. She soon recovered, and in an hour or so had the strength and nerve to proceed on her journey in the same coach and behind the same horses which she had had so terrible an experience. She says she never expected to see her children again when she left them to attempt the control of the team. Her bravery and prowess made her a heroine, and the crowd that had been drawn to the scene gave her three hearty cheers, when the stage finally drove on with her and her children. Mrs. Hollingsworth is about thirty years old, and of a slight frame.

Low, the driver, and Bram, the passenger, were both badly hurt by their cowardly jumps, but their injuries did not save them from the scorn and indignation of the populace.

CONCH-SHELL BUTTONS.—It was possibly during his stay in New York in 1789 that Washington began to wear on his coat the conch-shell buttons, now in possession of Captain Lewis's daughter. A new fashion in dress, introduced by a president, is worthy of record, especially when there is an interesting story connected with it. This story, related by Robert Lewis, illustrates two strikingly characteristic traits of Washington—generosity and economy.

A needy sailor with a wheelbarrow of shells accosted the General on the street, and, holding up a number of conch shells, implored him to buy them. Washington listened with sympathy to the story of his sufferings and want, and kindly replied that he would buy them if he could in any way make use of them. Necessity perhaps sharpened the sailor's wits, and he promptly suggested that they would make lovely buttons for his velvet coat. The General doubtless smiled at the ingenious proposal, but agreed to try them. Carrying home his ocean treasure of pink shells, he sent for a button-maker to know if he could manufacture a useful article out of the pretty playthings with which he found himself encumbered. The workman replied he could make the buttons if he could find an instrument sharp enough to pierce them. Washington would have nothing useless about him; and so the shells were delivered to the manufacturer, who in due time returned them to him in the shape of concave buttons, a little larger than a quarter of a dollar, with a silver drop in the center hiding the spot where the eye was fastened beneath. The President then astonished the republican court by appearing in a coat with pink conch-shell buttons sparkling on its dark velvet surface. Eighty years ago, it seems, fashion ruled in the hearts, or over the costumes, of men and women just as it does now—for Captain Lewis bears testimony that conch-shell buttons immediately became the rage. The shell venders' and button makers' fortunes were made by the General's passion for utilizing everything that came into his possession.—*Scribner for May.*

THE latest thing in dolls is a young lady of tinted wax, who, when wound up and given a high chair at the table, reaches out her arms, seizes a piece of bread and slowly puts it in her mouth. When she has done this a certain number of times, it is necessary to open her back, remove the food, and wind her up again. Dyspeptics will probably yearn for so simple and easy a method of escaping the horrors of indigestion.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - July 13, 1877.

Democratic County Ticket.

PROTHONOTARY:
CHAS. P. O'DONNELL, of Loretto Bor.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
W. HORACE ROSE, of Johnstown.
POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JACOB KIRKPATRICK, of Chest Twp.
CORONER:
JAMES MORELAND, of Wilmore Bor.

THE outbreak of the Nez Perces Indians in northern Idaho, to which we referred last week, is assuming alarming proportions and threatens to tax all the power of the government to quell it. Yesterday week Lieutenant Raines and a small body of troops under him were attacked by the Indians in a ravine, and that officer and ten of his men killed.

A REPUBLICAN paper which supports Hayes, speaking of the proceedings of the late Iowa State convention which refused by a two-thirds vote to adopt a resolution endorsing the Southern policy of Mr. Hayes, says: "They (the resolutions) did not assail the President, but simply reaffirmed the fundamental principles of the party." In other words, the action of the convention was the play of Hamlet *with the part of Hamlet left out.*

GOVERNOR HAMPTON, of South Carolina, spent a few days in New York last week seeking a temporary loan of $100,000, to pay some pressing claims against the State demanding immediate attention. He had no difficulty in securing the required amount. Just before leaving for Charleston, Governor Hampton received a dispatch stating that since he had left home the payment of State taxes into the treasury had been so prompt and large in amount, that it would not probably be necessary to call for any portion of the loan. If Chamberlain was Governor and had gone to New York to borrow the same amount from the moneyed men of that city on the credit of the State, his mission would have been a miserable failure.

WE regard it as a great oversight that the county convention did not inaugurate a movement to ascertain the sense of the Democracy of the county in reference to a change in the mode of nominating candidates for office. That a change is desirable does not seem to be questioned, but, as we said two weeks ago, it ought to be done, if done at all, by a convention called to consider and act on that question alone. All that the convention did was to declare by motion that the present delegate system should be continued, which was entirely unnecessary, inasmuch as it *must* continue until superseded by another. There is nothing whatever to prevent the new county committee from taking action in the matter at its pleasure, and having the question definitely settled by a convention to meet some time during next winter.

THE name of Judge Ludlow, of Philadelphia, has been very prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court by the Democratic State convention. Judge Ludlow has, however, authorized a personal friend of his to address a letter to the chairman of the State Committee refusing absolutely to be a candidate before the convention. The names of others have been suggested, most of whom are eminently qualified for the position, while some are notoriously unfit; and yet, conscious themselves of their utter want of capacity, they permit their indiscreet friends to thrust their names upon the Democracy of the State. We think we know who *ought* to be nominated, but as prizes in State conventions are usually as uncertain as in the drawing of a lottery, we would not like even to guess who will be. The old but senseless cry of location against a strong and unexceptionable man has frequently defeated his nomination and handicapped the party with one that was not fit to have been made, and it may do so again. In view, however, of the inviting prospect of a Democratic triumph next November, we cannot doubt that the convention will seize the opportunity presented to it and commit no blundering in the selection of a ticket.

THE proceedings of the Democratic county convention, which met at the Court House on Monday last, will be found in another part of our paper. Every district in the county was represented by men of intelligence and respectability, each one of whom was actuated by a sincere desire to promote the harmony and best interests of the party. There were but four nominations to be made, only one of which, that of Prothonotary, caused a spirited and vigorous contest, which was protracted far beyond the usual number of ballots before a choice was effected. It is only necessary for us to say, and it is all that *can* be said, that the convention was the acknowledged tribunal called into existence by regular party methods to make certain nominations and having done so, its action is final and conclusive upon all the candidates who submitted their claims to the decision of that body. This is an inexorable rule of party discipline and organization, and with all good and true Democrats, is as inviolable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Without submission to the action of a convention, in the absence of all fraud and unfairness, there can never be harmony of purpose and party success, but only discord and certain political defeat. The ticket is composed of competent, popular and upright men, and is therefore unexceptionable. It only remains then for the Democracy of the county to accept it, as we believe they have done, in the same spirit of harmony displayed by the convention after it had been made, and thus insure for it a safe and triumphant deliverance at the ballot-box.

THE largest and most notable demonstration made on the 4th of July in any part of the country was the immense concourse of people that assembled on the Centennial grounds to witness the formal transfer of the Catholic Centennial Fountain in Fairmount Park to the city of Philadelphia. The papers of that city estimate the number present at not less than 50,000. The fountain was erected by the Catholic Total Abstinence Beneficial Society of Philadelphia at a total cost of $57,000, of which amount $37,000 was raised by the Society in that city, $1,600 in Pennsylvania, and the balance in thirty four other States.—On the 4th the last work necessary to complete the fountain was to place in proper position a statue of Moses, executed in Italy, the largest marble statue in the world, being 17 feet high and weighing 15 tons. Moses is represented as having struck the rock—his right hand pointing to heaven as the source of the miracle, and his left hand holding in place the tables of the law.—Upon the fountain's brim stand four marble figures, each 9 feet in height, representing Father Matthew, Archbishop John Carroll, the first Catholic Bishop consecrated in America, the illustrious Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Commodore John Barry, an Irish boy and the founder of the American navy. After the statue of Moses had been successfully placed, an eloquent address was delivered by Governor John Lee Carroll of Maryland, a grand-son of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Governor Carroll was followed in a brief and appropriate speech by Governor Hartranft, who was present by invitation of the Society. The fountain was then in befitting words formally transferred by John A. Campbell, Esq., on behalf of the Society, to David W. Sellers, Esq., the representative of the city of Philadelphia and of the Fairmount Park Commission, "*in trust for the free use of the people of America for all time to come.*" Mr. Sellers, in an appropriate response accepted the costly and magnificent gift. It was a noble tribute by the Society to the cause of temperance, and the occasion will be long and pleasantly remembered by the citizens of Philadelphia.

THE names of J. Madison Wells, T. C. Anderson, Louis M. Kenner and G. Cassanave, who composed the Louisiana Returning Board, will be associated for all time to come with the most stupendous political crime of the age. The first two named are white and the last two colored men. It was through their fraudulent and corrupt instrumentality that a man is now the occupant of the White House and discharging the duties of President, against the solemn verdict of a majority of more than a quarter of a million of the American people. That the crime against the ballot-box of which this Returning Board is by common consent, believed to be guilty, should go unpunished would be a flagrant outrage on every principle of justice. It is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that on yesterday week, in the Superior Criminal Court of New Orleans, the Attorney General of the State and the District Attorney of the city filed indictments against the members of the Returning Board, charging them with having falsely and feloniously forged and counterfeited and published as true, the returns for Presidential electors from the parish of Vernon, in Louisiana, at the election on the 7th of last November. The investigation of this case, as well as the cases of several other parishes in which the same frauds were perpetrated by Wells and his confederates, will settle the question of their guilt or innocence, and render it certain that justice will be done even though the heavens should fall. Suppose the four members of the Returning Board, after a fair trial and on legal evidence, are convicted, would Hayes still claim the office of President while the men who fraudulently conferred it upon him were languishing in a Penitentiary under conviction and sentence for the specific crime of having done so? Future events will answer the question.

THINGS TO BE MADE LIVELY.—A Washington special to the Baltimore *Sun*, dated July 8th, says:

> One of the most active and influential of the Pennsylvania radical Republicans who was in Washington yesterday said that things would soon be made very lively for the President. He said that his side intend to furnish a good deal of the campaign material to the Democrats in the State where elections are to come off this fall, and that lithographic copies by the ton would be made of the letters written by Governor Hayes during the last campaign, including the letters in which he asked for money to carry on the campaign expenses, and other letters written by him enclosing copies of his photograph to people in different parts of the country. This gentleman also said that the radical Republicans were determined to probe the Louisiana matter to the bottom, that they intended to secure a copy of the agreement made between the Louisiana conservatives on one side and Stanley Matthews and others acting for President Hays on the other side. This agreement was and is still supposed to be in the possession of Major Burke, who was held as the accredited agent of the Nicholls government. It is different from and in addition to the memoranda of the conference at Wormley's Hotel between Stanley Matthews, Senator Sherman and other prominent friends of Mr. Hayes, and Representatives Ellis and Levey, of Louisiana, and others.
>
> Major Burke, while he was here and again in New Orleans, was frequently applied to for a copy of this agreement, but he always positively refused to say anything on the subject. The Pennsylvania Radicals say that they will now make him disclose what he knows through the medium of a Congressional committee of investigation. A resolution either intrusting this investigation to the Committee on Privileges and Elections or raising a special committee for that purpose will be one of the first things offered in the Senate.

THE receipts of the treasury for the fiscal year just closed amount to $271,000,000. Of this amount $120,000,000 are derived from duties on imports and $118,000,000 from internal taxes. In the fiscal years 1875 6 the duties on imports were $148,000,000, and in 1872-3 they reached the enormous sum of $216,000,000. A small part of this reduction is due to a slight modification of the tariff, but the most of it to diminished importation caused by a languishing condition of trade. On the other hand, the internal revenues have increased in spite of the bad times as a result of the breaking up of the whisky ring and greater economy in collection. The increase since 1874 in the internal revenue is 16,000,000. The total receipts of the treasury are $15,000,000 less than in 1875 6, but they exceed the estimates of Secretary Bristow by about a million. As a a result of the economy of the democratic house in appropriations there will be a surplus of about $27,000,000 that can be applied to the public debt.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

MORE and more threatening grows the attitude of England toward Russia.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1877.

THE BLAINE-CHAMBERLAIN MOVEMENT.

Blaine is undoubtedly entitled to the credit of "setting up" the demonstration made against the Administration at Woodstock, Conn., on the 4th. He and Chamberlain had both studied their parts well, and it was at his suggestion that Chamberlain made the direct attack on Mr. Hayes, while he with his instinctive cowardice shrunk from direct participation, and crawled behind Chamberlain. Blaine's conduct is as low and cowardly as it was when he hid from Proc. Knott behind the petticoats of "a female member" of his own family. Blaine thought he was making a great hit when he made his unprovoked attack upon general amnesty, but only succeeded in setting forces to work which exercised a very important influence in defeating his nomination at Cincinnati. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," can be no better displayed than his choosing this inopportune time to inaugurate his campaign; but he has touched a chord which, however much the politicians may make of it, can awaken no general response among the people at large and is but an artful attempt to reopen the Southern question, which has by the common consent of all good men of both sections been closed. Southern Congressmen as well as journalists will not permit Blaine to provoke them into a discussion of issues which they regard as dead. At the same time they will not allow him in the future to pour obloquy upon their section without replying to him in befitting terms, and he may therefore lookout for another sunstroke from that quarter.

HARMONY AND HOPEFULNESS.

The utmost harmony as to all public measures exists and have from the beginning existed between Mr. Hayes and each and every member of his Cabinet, who are entirely satisfied with the present political situation. It is only the extreme men of both parties who are opposing the administration and its policy, and we have no doubt the moderate Republicans and moderate Democrats, who constitute a majority in Congress, will rally to the support of Mr. Hayes.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

There are a number of members of the Representatives now in this city, and the principal and almost only topic of discussion between them is the Speakership. It is understood that there is a movement in contemplation to effect a combination of the South and West on some candidate who will be acceptable to the Administration. While Mr. Hayes has long since given up any hope of electing a Republican Speaker, he is still very anxious for the election of a conservative Democrat, a supporter of the electoral bill, and an anti-filibuster. The projected combination above alluded to will in the way of moral support be most cheerfully acquiesced in by Mr Hayes.

THE GRANT SENSATION.

One of the most intimate friends of Grant informs us that the European tour of the ex-President and the honors which are showered upon him will be but a prelude to greater honors to await him on his return to the United States. That Grant is looking to 1880 can be best perceived by a perusal of his speech in London Tuesday last, for while it was addressed to the ears of English workingmen it was intended to meet the eyes of the workingmen of America, and to treasured up in their hearts.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S SOUTHERN TRIP

has been postponed until the warm weather is over, which will bring the trip sometime during the more pleasant days for travel in September, and afford Mr. Hayes and those having business with him an opportunity to enjoy the agreeable climate of that section.

THE END OF A POLITICAL SENSATION.

It has now transpired that Mr. Chandler late secretary of the Interior, who just prior to the last Presidential campaign, with a great flourish of trumpets, brought a criminal suit against ex-Secretary Jacob Thompson for several million dollars, for an alleged ante-bellum embezzlement of Indian trust funds, was outwitted by the ex-Secretary and his little plot nipped in the bud. The intention was to arrest Mr. Thompson, require $5,000,000 bail, which of course he could not give, and he was to be put in jail, and a nice little sensation for political purposes brought into notoriety. Although Mr. Chandler was foiled in a part of his purpose, by the exit of Mr. Thompson to parts *then* unknown, thereby avoiding the confinement in jail, Mr. Chandler had the pleasure of chuckling over the publicity attached to the scandal. The sequel to the proceeding shows that upon inquiry here as to the status of the suits by the successor of Chandler, there was nothing on which to base said suits, and Secretary Schurz has as a consequence directed them to be dismissed. The entry on the Court records is of the 8th of March last, although it has never come to light until now, and shows for what purpose the suits were brought. Such conduct ought to consign Chandler to everlasting infamy.

THE WHITE SULPHER CONFERENCE.

Any amount of speculation is going on here over the coming great formal Democratic gathering at White Sulpher Springs, Va., mentioned in our last letter. There is always every season, many prominent politicians at this resort, and no doubt will be, and the talk now indicates that the Speakership of the next House of Representatives of the United States will not be settled there, as was first supposed; but we propose to watch the shadows of coming events cast themselves and keep you posted.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

Wells and Anderson having written a letter to Mr. Hayes complaining of the indictment found against them by the grand jury on the 28th of June, and asking him to interpose in some way. Mr. Hayes replied that he regards the action as a violation of the understanding under which the Federal support was withdrawn from Packard. If the grand jury of Louisiana present these fellows for the atrocious villians, as well as perjury and other gross violations of the laws, committed by them, it is a matter with which neither Gov. Nicholls nor Mr. Hayes can have anything to do. If they can prove their innocence public sentiment will be sufficient to vindicate them. The colored members of the Board were very properly not included in the indictment, being regarded as mere tools in the hands of their white colleagues.

WHEELER AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It is a noteworthy fact that with the exception of one brief visit Mr. Wheeler has not shown his face in this city since the adjournment of the Senate, and has had nothing to do with the shaping of the Administration's policy. Whilst observing the nonenity that our Vice Presidents have always heretofore occupied, he expresses his disapproval of the recent order forbidding the active participation in political conventions of office holders, as both inexpedient and impracticable, but we feel assured the people at large approve the order and, notwithstanding the prophecy of the politicians, are determined to see to its execution.

ANDERSON.

—A dispatch from Tipton, Maniton county, Mo., received in Pittsburgh on Saturday, states that Cyrus C. McClay, wife and baby, of Allegheny, were poisoned there on Friday while eating breakfast, by a negro cook. They are reported to be in a dangerous condition.

A VETERAN MURDERER.—The Shreveport (La.) *Times* learns from Mr. Courtney, deputy sheriff of De Soto parish, that on last Monday or Tuesday he arrested William Langley, a very desperate character, who is wanted in Texas for many highhanded outrages he has committed in that State. He murdered his last victim in Lee county, where he was well known and feared as a bad man and a remarkably good shot with either pistol or rifle. For some time he was confined in the county jail of Lee, but subsequently made his escape and fled to Louisiana, settling in De Soto parish, where he has been living quietly and peaceably for nearly two years under an assumed name of Jackson. The Sheriff of Lee county learning of Langley's whereabouts wrote to the Sheriff of De Soto parish, giving a full description of the man and the crime he had las committed, and cautioned him to use every precaution for his capture as he or some of the posse might possibly lose their lives. Soon everything was quietly and systematically arranged for his capture. Mr. Courtney and a small posse went into the neighborhood of where their man was living, and before he was aware of what was going on they suddenly came upon him in the field ploughing and unarmed, taking him completely by surprise. Langley immediately realized what was up, and seeing that he had no possible chance of escape, gracefully surrendered, saying, "Gentlemen, I know what you want; you are after William Langley; I am the man." Mr. Courtney informed him that he had guessed correctly and produced the warrant for his arrest. Langley, after being well secured, said he might as well make a clean breast of it, as it would be the last of him when he reached Texas, and confessed to the killing of thirty-two men, and said he came near killing a man two days before his arrest and wished he had done it, as it would have saved him from being captured.

During his residence in De Soto parish he conducted himself in a most quiet and gentlemanly manner, and none of his neighbors for a moment suspected him of being the bloodthirsty villian that he is.

After Langley's delivery to the Texan sheriff he invited Mr. Courtney and his posse to come and see him hanged.

EIGHTEEN YEARS WITHOUT SLEEP.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Parkersburg, W. Va., says that Saunders, the man who does no sleep, resides near that place. Some time in 1861 or 1862 Saunders enlisted in the 4th West Va. Volunteers. For several years he had not slept at all, so he says. But it becoming known directly in camp that he made such pretensions, it aroused the curiosity of many of the men and officers, and they set a watch upon him. I am told by a Colonel that he and many others lost a great many nights' sleep in endeavoring to entrap Saunders, but during the whole time that he remained a member of the Fourth he was never caught asleep. He stood guard night after night, and week after week, paid by sleepy-headed soldiers to take their turns, but never was caught napping. He hauled coal several weeks in succession, only stopping long enough to eat and change horses, and ploughed in the fields with five or six stalwart men until he wore them out completely, but never seemed to tire. During the year 1863, I think it was, he went to Philadelphia and was examined by the leading physicians of the country. They sat up with him in relays of five, night and day, and kept up an almost constant stream of conversation with him, and at the termination of twenty-nine days discharged him with a certificate, but could give no explanation of this freak of nature. Many stories of the untiring energy and activity of this man are told, and all agree who know him that this antipode of Rip Van Winkle is the most sleepless man they ever met.

Mr. Saunders is now about fifty-six years of age, and says that he has not known what sleep is for eighteen years. He himself cannot account for it, as he says the change in his physical organization occurred within three days, and that he never was sick in his life, and took medicine but once, and that was when he had a catarrh, about three years ago. He is a hale, hearty man, and bids fair to live many years yet. He is consciously opposed to making a display of himself, or no doubt would long ago have been before the public as one of the human curiosities of the would.

A HISTORICAL FRAGMENT.—It will be remembered says the New Orleans *Times* of July 5th, that General T. C. Anderson carried the Hayes electoral vote of this State to Washington, and that there was at the time considerable mystery connected with the non-delivery of the vote to the presiding officer of the Senate. Numerous telegrams were sent hither from Washington, giving various reasons why Anderson had not delivered his package in accordance with the usual custom. As the great question upon which the package had such an important bearing has long since been settled, parties who are acquainted with the mystery attendant upon the package carried by Anderson do not hesitate now to tell what trouble was. It seems that when Anderson reached Washington the package and its contents were subjected to a rigorous inspection by experts before being delivered to the proper custodian. It was found that a very serious error had been made by the clerk who made up the certificates, so grave indeed that it was deemed dangerous to allow any one outside of the select circle to know of it. A special messenger was despatched to New Orleans with the package in order that the clerk who made the error might make the correction, so that there would be no discrepancy in the handwriting. The messenger arrived in New Orleans, found the clerk, had the correction made, and returned in time to deliver the electoral vote to the President of the Senate within the time allowed by law.

LOST IN THE WOODS.—A five-year old son of Royal Adams, of Louville, N. Y., was recently lost in the forests of that region. He encountered wild beasts, a terrible storm of thunder and lightning and was hunted for thirty hours. When his father and a party were about giving up the search they were startled by a voice calling out faintly, "Hallo, papa!" They jumped to their feet and in a hollow in the stump crouched the missing boy. The next moment he was hanging about his father's neck and they were both almost crazed with joy. The little fellow said he had gone to the woods to pick flowers. He had wandered about all day trying to find his way back home and calling for his papa. At night he crawled, frightened and almost dead with fatigue, into the stump in which he had been found. He kept calling for his papa, but a big dog, he said, came up to the stump and, growling at him, frightened him into silence. This was beyond doubt a bear, as was plainly indicated by the tracks discovered. The boy's flesh and clothes were badly torn and lacerated. Within a distance of 100 feet three large trees were blown down and one struck by lightning. Broken branches lay all about where the boy was found. He says he heard strange noises all night and was so filled with terror that could not sleep.

—The wife of General Sherman has been mentioned as the possible recipient of the next Golden Rose, annually bestowed by the Pope upon distinguished women of the Catholic faith. If any such testimonial is bestowed this year it will in all probability go to Mme. la Marechale de MacMahon.

News and Other Nottings.

—A Scranton girl has two breach of promise cases before the courts.

—Wm. Sellers, of Tamaqua, has been sent to prison for ten days for stealing a ride on a coal train.

—The daughter of Gen. Sickles, according to the Louisville *Louisville Journal*, is in a French convent.

—A sick man in Brooklyn was struck by lightning, while on his bed, on Thursday last, and instantly killed.

—Two little boys quarrelled over a game of marble in Weldon, N. C., and one drew a pistol and killed the other. The oldest was only nine.

—A saw fifty-four feet long and eight inches wide, intended for use on the big trees in California, has just been turned out at the Beaver Falls steel works.

—A colored woman in Pittsburgh killed her daughter's new born babe because she not want to be "disgraced with a little bastard." The child was smothered in a comfort.

—A young man and a girl in trousers were arrested in Davenport, Iowa. They were an eloping couple and she had put on a boy's clothes so as to elude the vigilance of her mother.

—Charles F. Ledorer and John Bolin were drowned on Monday in One Hundred-and Two river, near St. Joseph, Mo., and a man named Chultz, was drowned in Lake Contrary near the same place.

—Right Rev. James Gibbons, D. D., Bishop of Richmond, Va., and Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, has been appointed coadjutor to Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, who is in delicate health.

—The firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co., of Pittsburgh, succumbed to the panic three years ago under an indebtedness of $600,000, and on Tuesday they paid he last installment to their creditors. They have paid dollar for dollar with interest.

—The water in the Magdalela river, in United States of Columbia, was on the 25th very low. The river steamer Antioquia, was snagged and sunk, and the Moltke exploded her boilers, killing six people.

—William H. Brady, of Bristol, Bucks county, ran against a gate post with a clay pipe in his mouth, injuring himself so that death resulted therefrom. The stem had been driven through the cervical vertebræ.

—John Brockman and Geo. Snyder with two other boys of Rock Island, Ill., went racing in a hog trough on Sunday, when their improvised boat capsized, and not knowing how to swim the whole party drowned.

—The Indianapolis and Hartford clubs played at Indianapolis on Friday, without result. On the tenth inning, neither of them having scored anything, the game was called, to enable the Hartfords to take the train for Louisville.

—John Martin, aged twenty-two, was bound over at Athens, O., on Monday, on a charge of an attempt at abortion upon a young lady, nineteen years of age, named Tedrick, who, fearing discovery, committed suicide by drowning.

—Jack Thompson, (colored) was hung at Lagrange, Ga., Friday, for killing two negro children last winter. He blew off the head of the oldest with a gun, crushed the head of the other with a stick, and cut its throat from ear to ear with a case knife.

—Something scorched a space a hundred yards wide and six times as long in Western Texas, in a recent storm. The residents generally think a remarkably broad flash of lightning may have done it, but there are superstitious persons who are sure that the devil did it with his hot feet.

—Nathan Smith, an old and respected Quaker citizen of Springdale, fourteen miles from Iowa City, Iowa, was drowned on Sunday while swimming in Cedar river. Two boys engaged in the search for his body upset their boat and were also drowned. All the bodies but one were recovered.

—Hugh Blair, a Protestant, and his wife Margaret, a Catholic of New York, had a quarrel Friday night about the religious training of their children, during which Hugh stabbed his wife with a penknife, inflicting a wound which the surgeons say will prove fatal. Hugh has been arrested.

—A man in Austin, Nev., did no work for nineteen years. This was in accordance with a solemn vow never to labor again. One day his resolution was overcome by his wife's arguments, and he went to work on a new building. What was the result? He fell from a scaffolding and was killed.

—There was an unconfirmed rumor of the Pope's death on the Paris bourse on Saturday afternoon. A special from Paris says it caused uneasiness and depression, but prices recovered towards the close. All the circumstances indicate that the rumor mas merely circulated for stock jobbing purposes.

—Master Johnny Edwards, aged eight, son of a Cincinnati lawyer, celebrated the glorious Fourth by playing soldier with a loaded Enfield rifle, which at an opportune moment he presented at his sister Eva, a beautiful girl of seventeen, who was sewing at an open window, and very successfully blew off her head.

—The boiler of a steam thresher of George Patterson, in operation about a mile from Nashville, Ill., exploded with great force on Friday injuring N. W. Moore and Harvey Lee so badly that they died during the day, and dangerously wounding George Wells, William Athens and a young son of A. McCracken.

—Gov. Hartranft has signed the death warrant of Allen C. Laross, who was convicted in Northampton county for the murder of his father and mother, by means of poison. He will be hung on the 10th of September, the same day that Thomas P. Fisher, the Molly Maguire murderer, in jail at Mauch Chunk, is to be executed.

—A Philadelphia special says: Mrs. Susan Hague, aged 106 years, died in Philadelphia last Thursday, at the residence of one of her daughters, Mrs. Mary Edwards, at No. 1025 Hanover street, Kensington. Mrs. Hague was the oldest living woman in this city, and the fact of her having reached the great age of 106 years is beyond dispute.

—H. J. Smalley shot and killed his brother Andrew near M'Pherson, Neb., on Saturday. The Smalleys were traveling overland from Moline, Illinois, to Colorado. A quarrel originating in Andrew wishing to return to Illinois, terminated in his brother driving him from camp and shooting him. The murderer is in jail at North Platte.

—A special from Lansing, Mich., gives the particulars of the murder of Joseph Enas and wife, an old couple living on a farm five miles from Brownsville, just across the Minnesota line. The house was discovered on fire, and, being extinguished the dead bodies were found in the cellar. Two reports of a gun were heard a short time previous. A hired man is supposed to have done the deed, and officers and citizens are pursuing him.

—As J. W. Geist, editor of the *New Era* of Lancaster, Pa., was going home the other day George C. Haldeman struck him across the face and shoulders with a cowhide. As Geist stepped backward, James E. Yunge, a friend of Haldeman, struck Geist with another cowhide. The assailants were arrested and gave the required bail. Several articles published in the *New Era* recently commented on the conduct of a number of young men and ladies, among whom were the assailants of the editor

ANCHORED

AT OAK HALL.

6TH AND MARKET

STILL TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR

CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

IN THE OLD PLACE AT THE OLD TRADE.

All the best talent, experience and advantages we can command, continued at OAK HALL, to produce the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING for man and boy.

For sixteen years we have lived at the old corner of SIXTH and MARKET, and the business done there has been so satisfactory to the public and ourselves, that we have decided not to change or move the Clothing business away. The people like the place and we like to please the people, and we believe that we can do it better than ever at the old place.

The sales of the past year far surpassed anything we ever dreamed of, and this puts it in our power to start the Spring of 1877 with a STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, and a class of goods so excellent that we are not afraid to follow each sale with our warrantee, to receive back the goods unworn and hand over to the customer the money paid.

The store has been largely refitted, and there never was such a splendid stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's clothing under the roof, nor were we ever able to sell so cheaply. Our word for it, and we are your friends of sixteen years.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE OLD PLACE,
6th & Market.

—In York county recently a vicious sow fatally injured a child aged about four years. The little one attempted to catch one of the sows pigs, when the animal attacked the child, knocking it down, biting the left hand thrusted, tearing a large piece of flesh out of the left arm and the left side, biting out two teeth and lacerating the cheek and several other portions of the body.

—Another severe wind and rain storm visited Central Indiana and Ohio Thursday evening, doing still further damage to crops and farming property generally. A boy was killed by a falling tree at Lima, Ohio. George W. Miller was killed by lightning at Meadville, P. At Morristown Ohio, hail as large as hens' eggs fell in large quantities, and wheat and corn in the path of the storm are ruined.

—Seth Arthur Pratt, of Weymouth, Mass., has just returned from an unexpected voyage to Europe. He says that on the 9th of June he lost his senses, and the first thing he recollected when he recovered them was that he was two days out on one of the Cunard packets. He reached Liverpool at 8 o'clock in the morning, went ashore and took out a return ticket, and left for New York at 4 o'clock the same afternoon.

—The present Governor of Ohio, Mr. Young, who obtained his office when Hayes went to Washington to figure as President, is a Roman Catholic, and a very good man too, we believe. The Republican Mayor of Cincinnati is also noted for his pronounced Catholic sympathies. These facts in themselves are of no importance; but they contradict the common impression that Catholics invariably go with the Democratic party.

—The steamboat J. N. Camden, en route from Parkersburg to Pittsburgh, exploded both of her boilers and sank at the head of Fish Creek Ripple about 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. William Barnard, the pilot, and three colored men of the crew were instantly killed. The following were injured: T. H. Wiley, seriously; Samuel Rogers, slightly scalded; James Confleton, head cut in two places, but not seriously; Thomas Jennings, slightly injured.

—At Carlisle, several days ago, a Mr. Samuel Wert noticed a hawk attack a young turkey and commence devouring it. He at once got the musket, loaded it and fired at the hawk. While in the act of doing so, however, the firearm exploded, the stock striking him in the face, breaking his jaw in the center, detaching a portion of the bone, with four of the front lower teeth, breaking off three or four of the upper teeth, and stunning him.

—In Sharon, on Tuesday of last week, a daughter of Wm. McGilvray, a prominent citizen of that place, was driving on the street, and her horse became frightened and ran away at the noise of the wagon containing scrap iron, which was driven by Wm. C. Bell. She was not injured, but her father had an altercation with Bell about it and beat him. Bell's son then attacked McGilvray and injured him so badly that he died on Wednesday.

—Louisa Simpson died not long ago at Allegheny, Pa., and in her will directed 50 cents a week to be expened in the purchase of meat for her three dogs, in accordance with which request the executors deposited $433.33 in a bank, the interest at 6 per cent. being devoted to the support of the curs. One of the dogs has just died, and the executors are sorely puzzled whether to divide his portion between the survivors or to reduce their weekly allowance to 33½ cents.

—A Boston woman has contributed a romance to the still life of Canada. Her name is Susan Parker. Two years ago she was at the Russell House in Ottawa, with her sister, for several months, and fell in love with one of the waiters of the establishment, John Fields, to whom she proposed previous to leaving. He at first refused to marry her, but finally succumbed, and the couple were to be married Saturday in Boston. Miss Parker is said to be worth $60,000. She is a refined lady, and he, although rather a fine-looking man, is not the possessor of even an ordinary education.

—Elijah Killam, a farmer of Wayne county, Pa., near Cochectun, N. Y., on Thursday kissed his family, saying it was for the last time. He called his oldest son aside and told him what do with the farm, "for I'm to be a dead man before night, I know." A thunder storm was coming up, Killam went out in a field to turn hay. It began to rain. He went to the pig pen near by and took shelter. His pitchfork was on his shoulder. A thunderbolt descended and struck the tines of the fork, melting them, and passing through the farmer's body, killed him instantly, and also killed a dog that was near him.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - JULY 13, 1877.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

...There, and the Other Place.

...down in perfect torrents ...on Monday night last.

...ninety-three votes ...composed of ninety-four del...

...paper, feet not for the ...week it's bright, wel...see, man.

...piece bird is credited with ...dition to Whistle Yankee ...variations.

...at Beaver, Pa., receives ...of advancement. Its ...It does honest, faith...

...issued from this office ...boys want a little recrea...is going off on a big d—...

...child of James ...borough fell into a privy ...for was fortunately ...serious results followed.

...a worthy young man ...on Tuesday last for ...he has strong hopes ...ment. May success at...

...minstrels from the fair ...the sweetest music on ...horn, violin and 'pharine', ...we have listened to for ...

...the long list set down ...only a few cases were ...of, and as a result the ...all turned on the same ...

...Westmoreland county, ...the other having been ...a foolish attempt ...moving freight train ...on the 4th inst.

...the rare for Pinchono...Inquirer and well deserving, ...honor it is that they ...behind the leading can...the entire contest.

...never cease in county ...Coopersdale borough ...and is entitled to ...well ladies, for an intelli...a good clerk is Wonders.

...Jones of the town on ...night foot, at the Cambria ...Monday evening last, ...to fracture the bones ...was taken home and ...

...in the history of poli...we are aware, ...ended the rioters of all ...south of Ebensburg, ...Mr. Lockert was ...

...county is importing ...not exceeding ...yields about sixty ...It is said that it ...Spain than to being ...Superior region.

...German emigrant passed over ...last, and on Tuesday ...purchasers of Cash as their deals ...the same thoroughfare ...

...to alternative or argu...it anybody asks you ...to be a candidate ...next year, you can ...and health and strength ...to it that you are not ...

...and other impedi...and produces ...incurable types ...those of the blood, ex...Sores, etc., all ...Healthy and surely ...Mixture.

...of Hugh Adams, ...of Mill Creek, ...destroyed by fire, ...of lumber, on last ...had not been in op...weeks.

...Huntingdon county, was ...barn storm. While ...a lack chain of ...becoming frightened ...ran at a rapid ...Kelly in the ground ...passed over his ...

...as a wonder in ...the recent dedication of ...House in Hollidaysburg a ...wood is usually taken ...the structure as "built ...instead of mahogany in ...of duty upon the ...with it?

...Charles Hawes and Jor...arrested to Johnstown ...charges preferred by a dis...of Hornbeck's Hall, on ...during which a man ...was shot in the leg. ...former was held for ...discharged.

...the mind to a ...Given the proposition, ...is anything," and ...believe it, and ...No. 120 Clinton street, ...boy, and buying ...saving you horse ...money you get rich, and ...good.

...Monster township recently ...cows, but since then his ...manner to its progeny, ...to the old pens, and ...been to the manor born, ...we are assured, as t... ...of the kittens to take a ...a sus eminence from ...Pen if we're not foolish.

...for of a shutter in the ...right arm caught and ...two bumpers, on Friday ...coupling cars. The ...of his physicians of ...demand amputation, but ...refused to submit to ...the disabilities are that ...still have the use of his ...

...s, she went to the store ...things over and over, till ...the goods, and then she ...shall call again, though ...his inmost heart that ...come to the lousy mart ...a woman clever and true, ...more pleasant to do ...whose time is employed ...coals from Myers & Lloyd. ...a Spruce Creek letter ...Huntingdon *Local News* that ...and patron, Mr. James ...amiable wife, of that place, ...their wedding on the 4th ...congratulations are ex...happy couple, whom we hope ...hearty and happy at the ...year, or golden anniver...and prosperous wed...

...clothing store, next door ...Altoona. Try Wolff—he ...clothing, can't do better; ...and neighbors with you. ...clothing, you'll be clothed ...working clothing, fine ...clothing, summer clothing, ...clothing, colors, textures ...what? That's so! Far...clothiers, and everybody ...

...requested to notify all per...the late firm of Pryce, Bax...as to the former proprie...Woolen Factory, that ...and settle their respective ...Mr. Wm. J. McLaughlin, at ...store, on or before the 15th ...then will find their bills ...for collection, with ...Let all interested heed this ...the last that will be given.

—A dark brown mare six years old, was stolen on the night of the fifth inst., from S. R. Peale, of Rebersburg, Center county, Pa. The animal has a long mane and tail, small head and ears, arching neck, neat smooth limbs, and a scar on heel of right fore foot. She is quite handsome, is a quick mover, and a racking gait. A reward of $125 is offered for the horse and thief, or $100 for the recovery of the horse. The mare had on an army bridle and saddle when stolen.

—The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* tells of a young couple named John Hart and Miss Eva S. Light, of Indiana, Pa., who attended a picnic at Smith's Grove, Elsa, on the Fourth, and after dancing seven sets got into their wagon and accompanied by a large delegation from the picnic, went to the office of 'Squire Elsesser, where they were married. Their intention was to get married in the woods, but the 'Squire not being at the picnic they were obliged to seek him in his office. Light Hart-ed enough.

—The *Local News* says that the dead body of a child was found in the cellar of an unfinished house in West Huntingdon, on the 4th inst., by some children while playing. There was a quantity of water in the cellar, and it is not known how long the body had lain there, but when taken out it bore marks of having been bitten by a dog. The child was supposed to be five months old. A neighboring woman named Priestley took charge of the body, and had it interred. Steps should be taken to discover who committed the foul deed.

—The ghost of the proceedings in bankruptcy against William M. Lloyd, of Altoona, "reappeared on Monday last in the United States District Court at Pittsburgh. It then assumed the shape of a hearing, or argument, on the exceptions filed to the confirmation of the Register's report. The usual continuance was granted and his ghostship vanished to appear again in the future however, but in a different shape. The infant boy who is now "smiling and pulling in his nurse's arms" will be a legal voter before this farce is played out.

—The wheat crop throughout the county, never looked better than it does now, which is good news for people who have to buy flour at the present exorbitant prices. The grass crop also promises an abundant yield of hay, a fact which reminds us that some of the farmers may need hay forks, rakes, snaths, etc., which they can save money in buying from A. A. Barker & Son, who have a large lot of harvesting tools which they will sell cheaper than they have ever been sold at before. Don't take our word for it, however, but go and see for yourselves.

—James Gallagher, a resident of Prospect borough, was found dead in an alley-way near his residence on the morning of the 5th inst. He had been in Johnstown the night previous, and although not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, had been drinking somewhat freely, and when he parted with a boon companion near the scene of his death about midnight on the 4th he was somewhat under the influence of stimulants, though heart disease was in all probability the immediate cause of his sad demise. The deceased leaves a wife and several children.

—C. A. Reese, recently convicted of murder in the second degree for killing his father-in-law, Dr. Shade, in Huntingdon county, was on Friday afternoon last sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of ten years at separate and solitary confinement in the Western Penitentiary. The Judge also imposed a fine of $500, but this was subsequently stricken off when it was discovered by examining Purdon's Digest that no fine could be imposed. Reese was taken to the penitentiary on Monday morning last by Sheriff Henderson, of that county.

—If the next county convention would try the experiment of *balloting first for the lowest office*, and proceed upwards, reaching the nomination for the *highest office last*, thus keeping the delegates in the Court room, the passage of a resolution instructing the delegates to the State Convention to vote for a particular candidate for a State office would possess all the binding force which could be given to it, for the reason that it would be the act of *a majority*, and not of a *minority* of the convention. If this plan is adopted, it will be found to work so well that it will never afterwards be departed from.

—On Saturday last an election was held in Altoona for delegates to a Democratic convention to nominate a candidate for City Recorder, an office to which she is entitled under an Act of the Legislature. Two gentlemen sought the position, to wit: F. P. Tierney Esq., formerly of this place and Thomas H. Gwyer, Esq. We regret to say that our friend Tierney met with a Waterloo defeat, his opponent (Gwyer) carrying every one of the eight wards. The convention met on Monday and Mr. Gwyer was of course unanimously nominated. The Republicans have not as yet put a candidate in the field.

—Mrs. Shortencarrier, mother-in-law of Mr. Joseph A. Wertner, of Cove Springs, died very suddenly at the residence of that gentleman on Monday night last. The deceased was in her usual health in the early part of the evening and partook of a hearty supper, but was heard moaning by Mr. Wertner on his return home about 10 o'clock at night from this place, where he had been attending the county convention, and he made haste at once to summon a lady neighbor and from thence went in quest of a physician not occupying as he thinks, more than ten minutes in all, and when he reached home on his return he found his mother-in-law a corpse. Heart disease, to which we believe she was subject, is supposed to have been the cause of her death. She was an excellent and much beloved lady, and her sudden and unexpected demise has brought sorrow and mourning to many relatives and elicited the earnest sympathies of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. May she rest in peace.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY TAKING POISON.—Mich'l McMullen, a married man residing in Clest township, called at the office of Dr. Noonan, in said township, a few days ago, and asked for some kind of poison to kill mice with which he alleged his house was literally swarming. The Doctor told him he had no preparation specially designed for that purpose, but recommended carbolic acid as an effective specific for exterminating the pests. McMullen then inquired as to the nature and effect of the drug, and after being fully informed on that subject, bought half an ounce of the poison and started for home, which he had hardly more than time to reach when his wife appeared at the doctor's office greatly agitated and almost out of breath and anxiously inquired what it was that the doctor had given her husband, telling him at the same time that he had swallowed the entire dose. Knowing that delay would not only be dangerous but fatal, the doctor, accompanied by Mr. Charles Laughlin, who was present when McMullen obtained the poison, repaired without delay to the residence of the would-be suicide, whom they found in an attitude of prayer, evidently intent upon making his peace, if possible, with God. The doctor endeavored to induce the unfortunate man to take an emetic which he had brought with him, but finding that impossible he and the gentleman who accompanied him resorted to force and compelled the patient to swallow the noxious drug, which soon brought an answer in shape of copious vomiting, which of course relieved his stomach of the fatal draught and saved the misguided man from a horrible death, though he is still suffering to some extent from the effects of the poison. What induced this deplorable attempt at self-murder is not known to a certainty, but the fact that McMullen, who is a carpenter by trade and had recently removed to the neighborhood under the impression if not assurance that work was plenty, found it impossible to obtain employment and that he was indulging to excess in intoxicating liquors, no doubt had much if not everything to do with it.

BAROSMA is a stimulant, diuretic, antispasmodic and tonic; is pleasant to the taste and can be used in all cases with safety. It is given chiefly in complaints attended with an increased flow of uric acid, for gravel, catarrh of the bladder, morbid irritation of that organ, for retention or incontinence of urine. Also in cutaneous affections and dropsy. It is prepared by E. K. Thompson, wholesale druggist, Titusville, Pa. Price, $1.00 per bottle.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.—In pursuance of the call of the Chairman of the County Committee, the delegates elected in the several districts of the county on Saturday last assembled at the Court House at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Monday, and were called to order by L. D. Woodruff, the chairman aforesaid, who delivered a brief and appropriate address in which he paid a well merited compliment to the past record of the Democratic party of Cambria county, and not only claimed that Tilden and Hendricks had been fairly elected, but that the Democracy of the Union would march steadily forward to triumph in 1880.

J. W. Wonders, Thomas D. Myers and Martin F. Kelly were then elected temporary Secretaries, after which the credentials of delegates were called for when the fact was discovered that the only contest for a seat in the convention was between John Furlong and Bernard Kearney, of Franklin borough, both of whom had received the same number of votes at the delegate election.

The next business to order being the election of a permanent chairman of the convention, John Hannan, of Johnstown, and D. W. Lake, of Croyle township, were nominated, and upon a ballot being taken, Mr. Hannan was elected by a vote of 38 to 34 for Mr. Lake. On motion, the temporary Secretaries were continued as permanent officers of the convention.

On motion, the chair appointed J. W. Seigh, J. A. McKinney, M. McDonald, S. A. M'Gough and Michael Kenney a committee to decide the contested seat from Franklin borough. After a short absence the committee returned with a report signed by four of its members in favor of Mr. Furlong. The report was thereupon adopted by the convention, the committee discharged, and Mr. Furlong took his seat.

The following is a full

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Adams Twp.—John F. Stull, Jacob Shank.
Allegheny Twp.—Jos. Cramer, F. Biningar.
Barr Twp.—J. Miller, A. Kinsloe.
Blacklick Twp.—Jos. Mardis, J. Hammond.
Cambria Bor.—Mich'l Sweeny, Jacob Gainor.
Cambria Twp.—Wm. Maritz, John C. Fearon.
Carrolltown Bor.—James Stich, P. L. Eck.
Carroll Twp.—Peter Kane, Chas. Leighner.
Chest Springs Bor.—S. M. Baumgough.
Chest Twp.—Anthony Anna, G. A. Deutsch.
Clearfield Twp.—John Durbin, Jas. Wertner.
Conemaugh Bor.—Wm. McAnulty, Geo. Stormer. 1st Ward: Joseph Snyder, Michael Quinn, 2d Ward.
Conemaugh Twp.—Bernard Kest, Jeremiah Wissinger.
Coopersdale Bor.—J. W. Wonders, D. R. Hess.
Croyle Twp.—H. W. Lake, Peter Brown.
East Conemaugh Bor.—D. Humphreys, John Kinney.
Ebensburg Bor.—Geo. C. K. Zahm, Joseph A. Skelly. East Ward: Cyr. Myers, John Wherley. West Ward:
Franklin Bor.—T. D. Myers, John Furlong.
Gallitzin Bor.—M. F. Kelly, Frank Burns.
Gallitzin Twp.—W. L. Dotson, D. Trexler.
Jackson Twp.—Christ. Snyder, A. Demmitz.
Johnstown Bor.—John Hannan, J. W. Seigh. 1st Ward: Jas. Walters, John Raab. 2d Ward: John A. McKinney, Andrew Foster. 3d Ward: Henry Ludwig, Max Heubuch. 4th Ward: Andrew Sarbaugh, John Hamilton. 5th Ward: John Swanz, Wm. Strasser. 6th Ward:
Loretto Bor.—Morgan McDonald, J. P. Lacey.
Millville Bor.—Richard Downing, Bernard Finely. 1st Ward: Mich'l Sullivan, Dan'l Casey. 2d Ward.
Munster Twp.—Anthony Shiver, John Noel.
Prospect Bor.—Thos. Ryan, Mich'l Kenney.
Richland Twp.—John Hite, Jr., Jos. Hite.
Stonycreek Twp.—D. I. Horner, Val. Ripple.
Summerhill Twp.—Thos. Doran, Jas. Keating.
Summitville Bor.—John Lynch, J. F. Storm.
Susquehanna Twp.—And'w Eckenrode, Isaac Swigden.
Taylor Twp.—Peter Karns, D. McGrath.
Tunnel Hill Bor.—John Porter, John Murphy.
Washington Twp.—G. Bender, C. A. George.
White Twp.—Perry Troxell, John Downing.
Woolvale Bor.—Geo. Gillinger, D. Wendell.
Wilmore Bor.—John Schrock, Tobias Wolff.
Upper Yoder Twp.—John Hochstein, James Mosebodger.
Lower Yoder Twp.—Jas. Burns, Con. Kurtz.

PROTHONOTARY.

The nominations of candidates for Prothonotary being now in order, the following gentlemen were named: Nathaniel Horne, of Johnstown; Charles F. O'Donnell, of Loretto; John G. Lake, of Ebensburg; B. M'Colgan, of Ebensburg; James S. Lockett, of Barr township, and Cairn Lahey, of Washington township. The convention then proceeded to ballot, with the following result, briefly noted:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
O'Donnell	34	37	37	38	38	38
Horne	34	36	37	38	38	38
McColgan	5	8	8	6	5	7
Lake	7	6	6	6	7	5
Lockett	5	6	5	5	5	5
Lahey	5	5	5	4	6	3

	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.
O'Donnell	35	34	35	36	36	38
Horne	39	38	38	36	37	36
McColgan	5	5	5	5	7	6
Lake	7	6	6	6	7	6
Lockett	4	4	4	5	4	6
Lahey	4	5	4	7	(withdrn.)	

	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.
O'Donnell	41	41	42	42	42	44
Horne	37	38	38	40	39	40
McColgan	5	6	6	6	6	6
Lake	6	9	4	6	5	5
Lockett	2		(withdrawn.)			

	19th.	20th.	21st.	22d.	23d.	24th.	25th.
O'Donnell	44	43	43	47	44	41	48
Horne	38	38	38	39	40	39	43
McColgan	5	5	5	11	8	7	3

It required 48 votes out of 94 to nominate, and on the 25th ballot, C. F. O'Donnell, having received just that number, was declared the choice of the convention, and on motion his nomination was made unanimous.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

For District Attorney, W. Horace Rose, of Johnstown, James Nall, of Carrolltown, and John G. Lake, of Ebensburg, were placed in nomination, the name of the latter gentleman, who was not present at the time, being proposed without his knowledge or consent, as he distinctly stated in open convention soon after learning of the fact. The first ballot, as given herewith, resulted in the selection of Mr. Rose, whose nomination was received with acclamation.

Rose	51	Lake	13
Nall	27		

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.

For Poor House Director, Jacob Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, Samuel O'Harra, of Munster township, Luke Durbin, of Clearfield township, Elias Ream, of Jackson township, William M'Dermitt, of Washington township, and Charles Flick, of Loretto borough, were nominated, and on the first ballot, which we append, Jacob Kirkpatrick, having a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee, the nomination afterwards being made unanimous.

Kirkpatrick	40	Ream	11
O'Harra	12	McDermitt	5
Durbin	5	Flick	4

CORONER.

For Coroner, James Moreland, of Wilmore, and John F. Bradley, of Gallitzin, were named and balloted for with the following result in favor of Mr. Moreland:

Moreland	43	Bradley	7

The selection of a county ticket having been thus completed, R. L. Johnston, Esq., of Ebensburg, was elected Senatorial delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and John Downey, of Johnstown, and Patrick Rodgers, of Millville, Representative delegates, the former receiving 51 votes against 9 for Judge Potts, while the two ballots for Representative delegates resulted as follows:

	1st ballot.	2d ballot.
John Downey	37	54
Patrick Rodgers	22	41
Isaac Wike	24	12
Joseph Cramer	24	30
A. J. Christy	4	4
David Tobin	2	2

A brief discussion then took place on the question of changing the mode of nominating candidates, but the convention declined to make any change at this time in the present delegate system.

At this stage of the proceedings, and while less than one half of the members of the convention were present, a motion was made by a delegate and declared carried, instructing the delegates to the State convention to vote for Daniel O. Barr, of Pittsburgh, for State Treasurer.

John E. Scanlan, Esq., of Ebensburg, was elected Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year, and the other members of the committee though not all were selected in the usual manner, the list not being completed, however, owing to the fact that many of the delegates were not present to make suggestions, The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

—When the disorders of Babyhood attack your Baby use at once Dr. Ball's Baby Syrup and notice its rapid and beneficial effect. 25 cents per bottle.

"THE SURE WITNESS."—"The nineteenth century is the age of novels," remarks a literary historian,—he might have added with equal truth, "and novel impositions."—Studied politeness has been passed off on us for native refinement, the forms of devotion for its essence, and speculation for science, until we look askance at every new person or thing, and to an assertion of merit, invariably exclaim, "Prove it!" In brief, Satan has made himself so omnipresent, that we look for his cloven foot everywhere—even in a bottle of medicine. Imagine a lady, having a complexion so sallow that you would deny her claims to the Caucasian type if her features did not conform to it, purchasing her first bottle of the Golden Medical Discovery. The one dollar is paid in the very identical manner in which Mr. Taylor might be expected to purchase a lottery ticket after his experience with "No. 104, 163," with this difference, his doubt would be the result of personal experience, while hers would be founded on what a certain practitioner (who has been a whole year trying to correct her refractory liver) has said concerning it. At home, she examines the bottle half suspiciously, tastes of its contents carefully, takes the prescribed dose more carefully, and then proceeds to watch the result with as much anxiety as a practitioner would count the pulse-beats of a dying man. She takes another dose, and another, and shows the bottle to her friends, telling them she "feels better." Her skin loses its bilious tint, her eyes regain their lustre, her accustomed energy returns, and the fact that she purchases another bottle is a sure witness that she has found the Golden Medical Discovery to be a reliable remedy for the disease indicated. The lady wisely resolves that in future her estimate of any medicine will be based upon a *personal knowledge of its effects*, and not upon what some practitioner (who always makes long "fills rhyme with pills) may say of it. Dr. Pierce is in receipt of letters from hundreds of the largest wholesale and retail druggists in the United States stating that at the present time there is a greater demand for the Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets than ever before. Its affections of the liver and blood they are unsurpassed.

A NOVEL WEDDING.—That was a novel wedding which took place in a 'Squire's office here a few days ago. The parties came from down the road somewhere—he a demented country fellow of thirty-five or thereabouts, and she a very rustic Miss of perhaps seventeen or eighteen years. Their appearance indicated the prospective bride and groom, and a curious crowd followed them to the 'Squire's, and filled the office and blocked the windows to get a view of the ceremony. The man seemed to have forgotten his errand after he was invited to take a seat, and remained perfectly mute and motionless for twenty minutes, without once looking at his charmer, who was seated on the opposite side of the room. All this while there was a general titter among the spectators, the scene being enjoyed by all, even to the 'Squire, who awaited the bridegroom's pleasure to broach his business. Finally a sympathizing gentleman present asked the man if he wished to get married, and the man replied that he "just did."—Then the 'Squire ordered the couple to stand up and proceeded to melt them into one being. It was pretty hard work, though they were certainly "soft" enough to have amalgamated easily. It was a difficult task to get them to say and do the proper ceremonial things. The man lighted a cigar immediately afterward, and, without a word to his partner, quitted the office and betook himself toward the depot, she following slightly behind and limping in a pair of tight new shoes.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

UNLAWFUL INSURANCE.—*Information for Persons Insuring in Foreign Companies.*—In his fourth annual report Insurance Commissioner Forster gives some useful hints to persons who patronize companies outside of this State. He says:

No resident of this State should accept insurance in a company not of the State without first ascertaining that the company has received the certificate of authority to do business here. Every agent holds in his hands the certificate of the Commissioner, and can readily produce the evidence of the company's authority and his own. Complaints of fraudulent insurance would not be so common if parties insuring would observe this simple precaution. It not often happens that the insured neglect to inquire into the character of the company until after a loss occurs, and it fails to pay. Companies that deliberately violate the law do not intend to pay; and the insured has no remedy that is worth pursuing. Indeed, in most cases it is a waste of sympathy to pity the party who loses under these circumstances, for, with every means of enlightenment he may be presumed to know the illegal nature of the transaction and to accept the consequences.

The fines and penalties recently imposed upon delinquent companies and agents will be found sufficient to secure the conviction and punishment of any agent acting for an unlicensed company. Any one who has information of the character of the company and is made aware of the fact that the law is violated, and refuses to give such information when required, is made liable to a fine of $200 for each offense, upon an account settled by the Insurance Commissioner and State Treasurer. Like other statutes, this one will be enforced. The Commissioner is ready to co-operate with any party to secure the conviction and punishment of any agent acting for an unlicensed company. Any one who furnishes information is made and the proof necessary to sustain the charge obtained; or upon presentation to him of the requisite proof that any risk has been written for an unauthorized company, he will settle an account against the agency for the recovery of the penalty.

TWO LIMBS OF THE LAW ON THE MUSCLE.—A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Post*, writing from our neighboring town of Indiana under date of July 7th, gives the following account of a little set-to between Gen. Harry White and I. A. C. Ruffner, Esq., practising attorneys at the bar of that county. The correspondent says:

The usual quiet of our town was somewhat disturbed yesterday afternoon by an encounter between a couple of attorneys. Lawyers generally fight with words, but in this instance it came to blows. A case in which the Indiana County bank is plaintiff, and of which General White, our Congressman, is President and half owner, was being heard before Judge Blair, at Clearfield. The case involves a large amount, and the different interests were represented by several lawyers. The defendants allege payment and claim credit for some eight or ten thousand dollars illegal interest. Several legal questions were presented during the case, and among them General White for plaintiffs and I. A. C. Ruffner, Esq., for defendants. The General, who, since his return from performing voluntary services in Louisiana last Fall, imagines that he has the whole government upon his shoulders, and that every knee should bow at his command, took some points made by counsel for defendant, and in regular pugilistic style struck at Mr. Ruffner, who promptly replied in the same way, and had not the Court and those present interfered, the General would probably have received a severe castigation. No officers being present the gentlemen escaped a term in jail. General White retreated to the strong walls of his bank, and now appears on the street with a stout walking stick. It is thought by many that the end of this affair is not yet.

THE DIOCESAN TROUBLES.—The Pittsburgh *Post* of Monday has this to say about certain matters relating to the Catholic dioceses of Pittsburgh and Allegheny:

Many unauthoritative reports have been put in circulation regarding financial troubles in the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh, and many reports have greatly exaggerated the differences between certain of the diocesan authorities. It is a matter of public knowledge, however, that it was found impossible to settle the points of dispute satisfactorily at home, and that the matter was finally referred to the Ecclesiastical Court at Rome. Bishop Domenec visited Rome personally to present his case, while Bishop Tuigg was represented by Fathers Kirtell and Hoffman. The decision at the Vatican was somewhat favorable to the stand taken by Bishop Tuigg, though apparently, as near as may be, satisfactory to all concerned. Bishop Domenec was directed to transfer to Bishop Tuigg a number of valuable mortgages held by him, and which the Ecclesiastical Court held should be released in paying the debts of the Pittsburgh Diocese. These papers are in the Recorder's office preparatory to the conclusion of the transfer. The aggregate value of the mortgages is not stated, but it is known to be very large. The report that the counties of Cambria, Bedford, Westmoreland and Blair were to be added to the Pittsburgh diocese is said by Bishop Tuigg to be without any foundation.

The property which is to be transferred by Bishop Domenec to Bishop Tuigg in accordance with the order referred to, consists of all mortgages held on property in the Pittsburgh diocese, the aggregate value of which is about $50,000.

DEAFNESS.—Dr. Keyser cured me of deafness in a few weeks.
LOUIS MUELLER. No. 20, 6th Street.
Dr. Keyser's office, 120 Penn St., Pittsburgh.

Communications.

GALLITZIN, July 8, 1877.

EDITOR FREEMAN—For years the workingmen of this country have battled against the oppressive rule of capital. Some times they have been victorious in their struggle, but just as often they have been compelled to submit to the base propositions of greedy speculators. Why is this the case? Simply because the working people are different to each other, and through this diversity of opinion a barrier is built up between them and their just rights, which leaves them in thraldom under the crushing heel of capital. How will the toiling millions elevate themselves above the level of slavery? First, they must unite, and when united, they must do away with all religious and national differences, for these are the two most suspicious points from which speculators draw their plans, and must also be the starting point of the working people, if they want to burst the chains of tyranny that now bind them, hand and foot. Let us take a look through this country, and what will we see? Poverty in every place the eye can penetrate; robbery in every town and village; murders that shock the entire nation, and degradation such as was never before witnessed in the land. Fathers seek daily for employment by which they may support their starving wives and children, and unable to obtain it, are often driven to desperation, through which they commit some crime for which they are thrown into prison, regardless of their wives and children who are suffering from starvation. Mothers look with despair on their ragged and starving children, while kind friends pity them, but can render no assistance. All the alms-houses in the land are overcrowded; all the prisons, too, are full and crime daily increases and will continue to increase until the wrongs inflicted on the people are righted.

Now, Mr. Editor, to prove these remarks are not based on fiction, I will say a few words on the plans resorted to by heartless tyrants to reduce the working men in the anthracite coal regions. At certain coal mines in that region two bosses were employed, one was an Irishman and the other a Welshman, and to suit the movement there was nearly an equal number of men of both nationalities employed in and around these works, and when the company came to the conclusion to reduce the wages of their employees, they gave notice of a reduction, which often caused a strike, the men knowing that they were even then working at a price below par. Now comes the exception. The Irish boss is sent to his countrymen and the Welsh boss is sent to his countrymen, and they begin thus: "Are you in a-going to let those d—d Welshmen or Irishmen, as the case may be, go to work? If you do, you men will have to leave, and others will go to work for you." The consequence is, the Irish miners and the Welsh miners meet at the mines, each determined to go to work to hold his position. In this manner the miners of the anthracite regions are reduced until to day we see them carrying or living on Indian corn meal, and we daily hear of men going to work with empty dinner cans to hide their poverty, which was forced upon them in the manner above stated. Union after Union was organized by the working men to hopes to obtain justice; but the tyrant operators had their full quota of spies and agitators, who were more destructive among the working men than a mad dog would be in a drove of cattle. They created a diversity of opinion in the labor ranks, by making religion and nationality crimes among the opposite parties. Date was followed by quarrels, strikes, poverty, starvation, incendiarism, and murder; for the last named crime eleven unfortunate workingmen sacrificed their lives on the gallows, on the 21st of last month, some of whom may have been guilty, but others of whom were undoubtedly innocent victims. This terrible work of human life has shocked the whole nation. Fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers, and unhappy widows and orphans, weep bitterly for the departed ones, while such men as Gowen can live in luxury at the expense of death and starvation among the working classes. Brother toilers, think what the fate of our ancient forefathers and his followers would have been had they given themselves up to religious and national prejudices. But they did not. Washington was working for the interests of his people—not like the demagogues of our day, who only work to fill their pockets at the expense of honor and all that is sacred.

Now, fellow workingmen, for the duty you owe to God, your country, and your family, do away with these foolish prejudices and be one men. No longer be deluded by smooth-tongued speakers. Your many years of nations and religion back to the birth of our Saviour, and you will find that it was sharpers in every instance who incited these religious and national differences, and even in this enlightened age we find it cherished in the hearts of a certain portion of all denominations, but it is only the ignorant portion of them, whom death alone can conquer. Ireland has been kept in bondage for centuries by this very same reason. It has caused the sacrifice of thousands of lives in this nation and in England, France and Germany. Divided we are conquered. The Congress of the country will not touch this question, simply because it would enlighten the people more than they wish to see them enlightened. Then the only plan is to own and control such newspapers as will illustrate all such questions.

The Greenback question is being discussed frequently among workingmen, and old party hacks are groaning over future prospects. Greenback men, arouse!

Yours, respectfully,
JAMES W. KILLDUFF.

NOT PUZZLETOWN, after July 4, 1877.

I am not A. D. H., friends, nor am I "Rob Roy." But still you may bet I am somebody's boy.
I've been taking a spree on the Fourth of July,
And observing the sights as I saw them go by.
Fancy phenies of course were the rule of the day,
Developed by loafers and fools and gay.
And about one ton of the delicate dross,
Chalked, powdered and painted, and jewelled in brass;
And with bows blue and red—yes, of colors diffuse—
Stitched, pinned, sewed and buttoned, in numbers profuse.
In circles and rows and irregular ways,
All over their costumes,—their white and their grays.
Of course to away from 'way back in the woods
To criticise fashions in city-made goods
Is rather presumptive, yet still I'll remark
That although all don't bite, every dog likes to bark;
That although our opinions of rosy cheeks bloom,
Or snow-like complexions, to differ have room,
Yet I think that the war sign of Mohawk or Sioux
Is rather misplaced in the face of the true.
The angelic, the loving, the tender, and sweet,
Who ought to be sugar from crown to the feet;
That red dirt or white dirt just spoils their sweet
As much as the kitchen's black soot does the cook's.
Now, girls, would you listen to honest advice:
It was God made your faces and made them all nice;
If you think to improve what He perfectly made,
Be assured you are placing good sense in the shade.
In the homeliest face will the well-practiced eye
Some God-planted beauty at all times descry.
But cover with powder and paint, and I fear
That these wonderful works will disappear.
Young men, noble-hearted, with mind well to do,
Will never be fooled by your colors untrue;
Only fops, fools, and dandies will bite at such hooks,
So, beware of such vicious improvements in looks.
SOMEBODY'S BOY.

JULY 11, 1877.

MR. EDITOR—I was present as a spectator during all the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention on Monday last. When the Senatorial and Representative delegates to the Democratic State Convention were elected, nothing whatever was said about instructing them to vote for any of the State candidates; nor was any attempt made to do so until just before the close of the convention, when not more than *one third* of the delegates were to the Court room. It was then that an outsider and a non-resident of the county approached an unsuspecting delegate and having whispered in his ear, the latter immediately made a motion instructing the delegates to the State Convention to vote for Daniel O. Barr, of Pittsburgh, for State Treasurer. A few of those present voted for the motion, and amidst the confusion which always attends the closing of a convention it was declared carried. Such a motion would never have been made in a full convention, or if made, would have been defeated by an overwhelming majority. It is not at all doubted by any intelligent Democrat of this county that Col. A. C. Noyes, the well known and popular lumberman, of Clinton county, is the clear and undoubted choice of the Democracy of Cambria for State Treasurer. In saying this I merely state an undisputed *fact* which does not in the least impugn either the competency or integrity of Mr. Barr. Of course the motion to instruct as it was carried by only the fragment of a convention in one of the *two* counties composing the district, is not binding on Mr. Johnston, the Senatorial delegate. If Mr. Downey and Mr. Rodgers, under all the circumstances of its adoption, consider themselves bound to respect it, they will be false to the well known wishes of their constituents. One of them did not hesitate to say after the adjournment of the convention that he had all the time been in favor of Col. Noyes nomination. A sorry game has been played on the Democracy of the county, and having seen how the trick was done I protest against it. The thing, however, is certain—the three *delegates* are warm friends of the nomination of William P. Schell, of Bedford county, for Auditor General.
VOX POPULI.

—A traveling peddler, who was engaged in selling a potato bug exterminator, broke several bottles containing the compound in the lane near the residence of William Stewart, in White township, Indiana county, the other day, the liquid saturating the grass in the immediate vicinity. A flock of sheep, belonging to Mr. Holsberry were grazing in the neighborhood, and eight of them died from the effects of the poison.

Local Correspondence.

CARROLLTOWN, July 10, 1877.

DEAR FREEMAN—The celebration of the 101st anniversary of American Independence passed off quietly and enjoyably to the many hundreds who participated in the grand picnic held in this place, and we are sure no one who came here on the Fourth of July went away disappointed. The day was pleasant and unpolluted, and nothing whatever occurred to mar the festivity or pleasures of the occasion.

On Saturday last a little son of Dr. John E. Maudlier made a narrow escape from death by falling from the second story of a new building in course of erection to the ground, a distance of 17 or 18 feet. His fall was considerably broken, however, by his grasping a rope pending from the roof, but still he ruptured a blood vessel in his foot and may lap sustained other injuries which, owing to considerable swelling of that member, cannot be ascertained as yet.

The congregation of St. Benedict's without a single exception, feel profoundly sorry that they are about to lose Rev. Father Ambrose as a pastor, he having been called to other scenes of labor in the Lord's vineyard. He has by his departure the sincere and regretful "God-speed!" of all, and many a prayer for his prosperities and prosperity will well up from the hearts of his long endeared parishioners in this vicinity. E.

IS YOUR LIFE WORTH 10 CENTS?—Sickness prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life. When sick, the object is to get well; now to say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, etc., can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, or Wolfstagle & Son, Wilmore, and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

CLEARING OUT SALE.—*Great Reductions in all Departments.*—To make room for our Fall importations we will during this month sell the balance of our stock of

Silks, Shawls,
Cloaks, Dolmas,
Dress Goods,
Linens,
Chintzes, &c.,

at bargain prices.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUPTURE.—If you are ruptured the best thing you can do is to call on DR. KEYSER and have a good Truss fitted. I say fitted, for there are more mistakes made by ill-fitting Trusses in the treatment of rupture than in any other way. Dr. Keyser's Trusses are not only cheaper but they are better than can be had anywhere in the United States. Dr. Keyser will cure rupture in most cases and will warrant cures. Dr. Keyser, 120 and 240 Penn ave

Abstract of Fish and Game Laws.

The following is a plain abstract of the game and fish laws of this State, and will furnish all needed information, and we may premise that every person having knowledge of the violation of any of the provisions of the law, may make complaint before the nearest justice of the peace, and said justice *shall forthwith* issue his warrant for the arrest of the offender, and upon the conviction of the offender he shall be sentenced to pay the fine or fines attached to such violation, together with costs; one half of which penalty shall go to the informer, and the remainder shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the offense was committed:

It must be understood that there shall be no hunting, shooting, or fishing on Sunday, under a penalty of $25.

No person shall kill or pursue any wild deer, save only between the 1st of October and 1st of January, of any year, under a penalty of $50

No person shall, at any time, kill any fawn when in its spotted coat, or have the fresh skin of said fawn in possession, under penalty of $50.

No person shall pursue any elk or wild deer with dogs in any part of the State, or shall kill in the water any elk, wild deer, or fawn which has been driven thereto by dogs, under a penalty of $40

No person shall kill, or have in possession after being killed, any grey, black, or fox squirrel, between January 1st and July 1st; penalty $5 for each squirrel

Hare or rabbit, between December 15th and October 15th: penalty $5 for each rabbit.

Wild turkey and wood or summer duck, between January 1st and October 1st: penalty $10 for each wild turkey, wood or summer duck.

Upland or grass plover between January 1st and August 15th; penalty $10 for each plover.

Woodcock, between January 1st and July 4th; penalty $10 for each woodcock.

Quail or partridge, between December 15th and October 15th; penalty $10 for each quail.

Ruffed grouse or pheasant, between January 1st and October 1st; penalty $10 for each pheasant.

No person shall at any time, kill or take any wild turkey, grouse or pheasant, quail or partridge, or Woodcock or rabbit by means of any blind, trap, snare, net or device whatever, under a penalty of $10 for each bird or rabbit.

No person shall hunt or permit the hunting of hares or rabbits with ferrets, under penalty of $10 for each rabbit caught or killed by such means.

It is illegal to kill, trap or expose for sale, or have in possession after being killed, any night hawk, martin, whippoorwill, sparrow, thrush, finch, lark, swallow, woodpecker, flicker, robin, oriole, red bird, cedar bird, cat bird, blue bird, tanager, or any other insectiverous, bird under the penalty of $5 for each bird.

No person shall rob or destroy the eggs or nests of any wild birds whatever (only predatory birds, such as are destructive of game or insectiverous birds), penalty $10.

No person shall catch, kill or disturb wild pigeons while on nesting grounds, under a penalty of $25.

It is made illegal to catch an speckled trout, save only by rod hook and line, at any time, or to place any set lines or set nets across any stream inhabited by them; penalty, $25.

No person shall kill, sell, or have in possession after being killed, any salmon or speckled trout, save only from 1st of April to the 15th of August, under penalty of $10 for each fish.

No person shall catch or kill, save only with rod, hook, and line, out line or scroll, at any time, and no person shall catch or sell, or have in possession after being killed, any black bass, pike, or pickered, and Susquehanna salmon, between the 1st of March and 1st of July, under penalty of $25 for each fish.

No person shall kill or catch fish by placing any torpedy, giant powder, nitro-glycerine, or other explosive substance, in any of the streams of this Commonwealth, under a penalty of $50.

No person shall catch or destroy fish by shutting off or drawing off any of the waters of the State, or by dragging small nets or seines therein, when the waters are wholly or partly shut off, under penalty of $50.

No person shall place any set net, fish basket, pond net, gill net, eel wier, kiddle, brush or facine net, in any waters of this State, under a penalty of $25 for each offense,

The use of seines, the meshes or open spaces of which are less than three inches, are prohibited in all the inland waters of this State inhabited by black bass or speckled trout, under a penalty of $25.

CONTRACTION.—The lemon-squeezer of the Shylocks.

It robs industry of its profits, and compels labor to yield up all the fruits of its toil for the use of those it borrows.

It squeezes the life out of the producer and transfuses it into the receptacles of the idle usurer.

It robs the nation of its free money, by converting it into an interest-bearing debt, to lie idle in the vaults of the robber, to absorb the products of toil.

It has robbed the lemon of industry to quench the thirst of avarice

It has created a mountain of debt and placed it on the backs of the people.

It has closed the door of prosperity and opened those of the prison and the poor-house.

It has driven thousands to suicide, and tens of thousands to beggary and want.

It has bankrupted the best men of the country, filled our public highways with tramps, enlarged and peopled our prisons, and filled the land with wide-spread ruin and desolation.

It has proved the harvest of hell, and Satan's right-bower, with but one point to make,

---

GREAT

REDUCTION!

IN PRICES!

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, Etc.,

AT MUCH LESS THAN COST.

Preparatory to tearing down and rebuilding his extensive Store Room,

Geo. Huntley

WILL DISPOSE OF HIS

Entire Stock of GOODS,

CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF

Builders' HARDWARE,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, GLASSWARE, LAMPS LAMP CHIMNEYS, STOVES, TINWARE, HORSE RAKES, HARVESTING TOOLS, GRINDSTONES, HOES, SHOVELS, SPADES, PUMPS AND TUBING, BLANCHARD CHURNS, &c.

AT LESS THAN COST.

—FOR—

CASH AND CASH ONLY!

☞ I have also on hand a few good **Mowing Machines**, which I will sell at from $20 to $30 less than cost, and am agent for the great AMERICAN SAW GUMMER, (the only changable self-fee Gummer in the world,) which I will sell very low for cash.

Now is the Time to Secure Bargain

BY BUYING A

Big Lot of Goods for Very Little Money

NOTICE:

☞ All persons knowing themselves indebted to me are earnestly requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts, either by note or cash, and thereby save costs, as I must have my books closed in the shortest time possible.

Geo. Huntley,

HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-NINE YEARS

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.,) Centre street. [1-21-'76.-tf.]

ONLY REMEDY FOR

HARD TIMES.

CHANGE YOUR SURROUNDINGS.

All wanting FRUIT FARMS, especially adapted to the growth of the VINE, where it is an established success and pays LARGE PROFITS. The land is also adapted to the growth of Peaches, Pears, Apples, and small fruits; also, Grains, Grass and Vegetables.

Many hundreds of excellent VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS and FARMS can now be seen.

THE LOCATION is only 31 miles south of Philadelphia, by Railroad, in a mild, delightful climate, and at the very doors of the New York and Philadelphia Markets. Another Railroad runs direct to New York.

THE PLACE is already LARGE, SUCCESSFUL and PROSPEROUS. Churches, Schools, and other privileges are already established. Also, manufactories of Shoes, Clothing, Glass, Straw Goods, and other things, at which different members of a family can procure employment.

It has been a HEALTH RESORT for some years past for people suffering from pulmonary affections, asthma, catarrh, ague and debility, many thousands of whom have entirely recovered.

A new Brick Hotel has just been completed, 100 feet front, with back buildings, four stories high, including French roof, and all modern improvements for the accommodation of visitors.

PRICE OF FARM LAND, **$25 00** PER ACRE payable by installments, within the period of four years. In this climate, 20 acres of land planted out to vines will count as much as 100 acres farther north.

Persons unacquainted with Fruit Growing can become familiar with it in a short time on account of surroundings.

FIVE ACRES, ONE ACRE, and TOWN LOTS in the towns of Landisville and Vineland, also for sale.

A paper containing full information will be sent free of cost on application to CHARLES K. LANDIS, VINELAND, N. J.

The following is an extract from a description of Vineland, written by the well-known agriculturist, Solon Robinson, and published in the New York *Tribune*:

All the farmers were of the "well to do" sort, and some of them, who have turned their attention to fruits and market gardening, have grown rich. The soil is loam, varying from sandy to clayey, and surface gently undulating, intersected with small streams and occasional wet meadows, in which deposits of peat or muck are stored, sufficient to fertilize the whole upland surface, after it has been exhausted of its natural fertility.

It is certainly one of the most extensive tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western Prairies. We found some of the oldest farms apparently just as profitably productive as when cleared of forest fifty or a hundred years ago.

The geologist would soon discover the cause of this continued fertility. The whole country is a marine deposit, and all through the soil we found evidences of calcareous substances, generally in the form of indurated calcareous marl, showing many distinct forms of ancient shells of the tertiary formation; *and this marly substance is scattered all through the soil, in a very comminuted form, and in the exact condition most easily assimilated by such plants as the farmer desires to cultivate.* [8-25.-1y.]

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion**, **Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings**, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds it a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHE

Great Reduction IN TEETH!

A FULL SET FOR $6.00

—AT—

Dr. Quincy A. Scott's,

278 PENN AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Taking the Centennial Medal and Diploma over all home and foreign competitors has given Dr. Scott's work a world-wide celebrity, and the public are always satisfied when they get it that they HAVE THE BEST.

IT WILL PAY EVERYBODY TO VISIT PITTSBURGH TO HAVE DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT EXTRACT THEIR TEETH WITHOUT PAIN BY HIS ABSOLUTELY SAFE ANÆSTHETIC, AS IT IS THE ONLY ONE IN EXISTENCE,

And can be taken with entire confidence by old and young, and people in every condition of health.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM LAUGHING GAS.

Dr. G. Morley Harrison, a surgeon of 30 years standing in Manchester, England, lately died from an overdose of Laughing Gas. He was in perfect health, but the "gas" anæsthizes very rapidly and he took a few inhalations too many.

June 15, 1877.-3½m.

BLOOD.

Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the greatest **Blood** remedy of the age. Erysipelas, Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples and all blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Don't fail to use it. **Pure Blood** is the guarantee of health. Price, $1. If your druggist don't keep it, send for it. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburg, Pa. The Genuine has our name R. E. Sellers & Co. on bottom of wrapper.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS [2-16.-1y.]

WANTED—FARMS TO SELL. —I have hundreds of applicants for FARMS just now. Also, rentable city properties to exchange for Farms. Hundreds of people crowd into my office, and I cannot get sufficient Farms. I have lots of customers for good improvements—all cash. Write or call as soon as possible, and if not too far distant, I will go and see the property S. M. JAMES, Farm Agency, 154 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, near the Post-office. [2-23. 1y.]

A TAME SEA GULL.—Many years ago a Mr. Scott, of Benhalm, near Montrose accidently caught a sea-gull, whose wings he cut, and placed it in his garden. The bird remained in that situation for several years, and being kindly treated, became so familiar as to come at a call to be fed at the kitchen door. It was known by the name of Willie. This bird became at last so tame that no pains were taken to preserve it, and its wings having grown to full length, it flew away joined the other gulls on the beach, and came back from time to time to pay a visit to the house. When its companions left the country at the usual season, Willie accompanied them, much to the regret of the family. To their joy, however it returned next season; and with its usual familiarity come to its old haunt, where it was welcomed and fed liberally. In this way it went and returned for forty years without intermission, and kept up its acquaintance in the most cordial manner, for while in the country, it visited them almost daily, answered to its name like any other domestic animal, and ate almost out of the hand. One year however—very near its final disappearance—Willie did not pay his respects to the family for eight or ten days after the general flock of gulls had arrived on the coast, and great loss, as it was feared he was dead. But to the surprise and joy of the family, a servant one morning came running into the breakfast-room in ecstacy announcing that Willie had returned. The whole company rose from the table to welcome him. Food was soon supplied in abundance, and Willie with his usual frankness eat of it in the most hearty manner, and was as tame as any barn-yard fowl about the house. In a year or two afterwards this grateful bird discontinued his visits for ever.

MARVELLOUS MECHANISM.—Messrs. Patek, Phillippe & Co., of Geneva, have recently produced the most wonderfully complex and ingenious watch ever produced in Geneva. It is a full sized hunter. On one side is a dial with the ordinary marking (hour, minute and second hands), together with a large independent chronographic hand in the center, marking the one fifth of a second, and flying back to XII; to this dial corresponds a repeating mechanism, striking hours, quarters and minutes. If the watch be turned over, a second dial is perceived, having, besides the ordinary marking, a perpetual calendar (months, days of the week, date and phases of the moon) and also a little regulator for the timing. This watch can keep two different times, for instance, Paris on one side and London on the other, while there is only one knob on the stem for setting both dials to time without the addition of a pusher on the rim of the case. The mechanism for setting the hands to time actuates only the finger of the dial that is uppermost at the moment, i. e., the one at which you are looking. This watch has been made to the order of Baron Nicolies, and has been nine months in the making, which is considered a remarkably short period of gestation for so intricate and at the same time so perfect a piece of mechanism.

THE MOSQUITO.—If stagnant water is exposed to a summer's sun for several days, waggletails begin to appear on the surface and grow until near a quarter of an inch long, seeming to live on air and water; in a short time they become encreased and sink to the bottom; in a few hours a short hair grows out of the sides, soon becoming a small catterpillar, rising to the surface and floating to the shore by the aid of the slightest breath of air. Soon a fly is hatched leaving its tiny shell on the water; that fly is the mosquito, which is ready to suck the very blood out of you. Where mosquitoes abound, there is but one certain and efficient means of keeping them from disturbing sleep; get under a mosquito bar, which should be adjusted to the bed before sundown for they do not begin to stir around in the rooms until late in the evening.

Mosquitoes must have a living as well as other people, and, what is more they will have it. We once noticed a device at Key West to keep them away—a woman sitting out of doors near a pile of burning rags, the wind blowing the smoke on her; she could stand that stench by the hour, but the mosquitoes wouldn't—they had more sense.

SIMPLE METHOD FOR TANNING A LAMB-SKIN WITH THE WOOL ON.—Make a strong soap-suds, using hot water; when it is cold, wash the skin in it, carefully squeezing it between the hands to get the dirt out of the wool; then wash the soap out with clean cold water; next, dissolve alum and salt, of each half a pound, in a little hot water, which put into a tub of cold water sufficient to cover the skin, and let it soak in it over night or twelve hours; now hang the skin over a pole to drain; when well drained, spread or stretch carefully on a board to dry. When yet a little damp, sprinkle pulverized saltpetre and alum (an ounce each mixed together) on the flesh side, rubbing it in well. It is now to hang in the shade for two or three days, the flesh side in, until perfectly dry. When entirely dry, scrape the flesh side with a blunt knife to remove any scraps of flesh. Trim off all projecting points, and rub the flesh side with pumace or rotten stone, and with the hand. Prepared in this way, it is white and beautiful, suitable for a door mat, and also nice for the feet in a sleigh or wagon in cold weather.

LOVE those who advise, but not those who praise you.

WAR DECLARED AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

We desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have remodled, refitted and removed to our

LARGE NEW STORE ROOM!

IN THE ZAHM BUILDING, EBENSBURG, PA.,

Where we have just received an immense stock of

NEW **SPRING GOODS**

Comprising DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, CARPETS, &c., &c. We also keep a full line of

FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!

Consisting of FLOUR, FISH, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SALT, SOAPS, SPICES, OILS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS IN EBENSBURG FOR M'CLAFLIN'S WIRE CABLE SCREW BOOT.

GIVE US A TRIAL!

AND SAVE 20 PER CENT.

BY BUYING FOR CASH!

The Highest Market Prices paid for Grain and Produce.

McLAUGHLIN BROS. & CO.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

Largest, Best and Cheapest

Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., to be found in Cambria county. [2-4.] ☞ Don't forget the number and street. [tf.]

WHITE SOAP

For the Laundry or Toilet is EQUAL to White Castle Soap, for it is made of PURE VEGETABLE OILS, and on the same process, which retains all the natural healing qualities of the oils. It costs SO MUCH LESS than the imported articles that it is rapidly coming into general household use. The use of COLORED Soaps is condemned by Physicians as liable to produce skin diseases, the PURITY of the White Soap renders its use harmless. Made only by PROCTER & GAMBLE, Cincinnati. Trade supplied by Pittsburgh wholesale grocers.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

R. S. & A. P. Lacey,

Attorneys-at-Law.

529 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Inventors.

We procure patents in all countries. NO ATTORNEY FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement Suits in different States and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. SEND STAMP FOR PAMPHLET GIVING FULL INSTRUCTIONS.

United States Courts and Departments.

Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims' Commission, and all classes of war claims before the Executive Departments.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp, and a full reply, after examination, will be given you without charge.

Pensions.

All *officers, soldiers* and *sailors* wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, are entitled to, and can obtain a pension.

United States General Land Office.

Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining, preemption, and Homestead Cases prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

Land Warrants.

We pay cash for Bounty Land Warrants, and we invite correspondence with all parties having any for sale, and give full and explicit instructions where assignments are imperfect.

We conduct our business in separate Bureaus having therein the clerical assistance of able and experienced lawyers and give our closest personal supervision to every important paper prepared in each case. Promptest attention thus secured to all business entrusted to us. Address

R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Attorneys,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Any person desiring information as to the standing and responsibility of the members of the firm will, on request, be furnished with a satisfactory reference in his vicinity or Congressional district.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK,
Nov. 19 1875.-tf. Cashier.

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK!

120 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

CHARTERED SEPT. 12, 1870. DEPOSITS received of all sums not less than One Dollar. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and if not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book.

Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference, with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good reference perfect titles, etc., required.

This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank. No commercial deposits received, nor discounts granted. No loans on personal security.

Blank applications for borrowers, copies of the rules, by-laws, and special law relating to this Bank, sent to any address desired.

TRUSTEES—James Cooper, David Dibert, C. R. Ellis, A. J. Hawes, F. W. Hay, John Lowman, H. Baumer, jr., Daniel McLaughlin, D. J. Morrell, James McMillen, James Morley, Lewis Plitt, H. A. Boggs, Conrad Suppes, George T. Swank, and W. W. Walters.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, President.
FRANK DIBERT, Treasurer.
CYRUS ELDER, Solicitor. [12-3,'77.-1y.]

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.

T. W. DICK,

Gen'l Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1876 -1y.*

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21,'76 -tf.]

J. G. LAKE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

Wood, Korrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,

Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

Provisions and Feed

OF ALL KIND, TOGETHER WITH

WESTERN and COUNTRY PRODUCE

such as Fresh Meats, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Carbon Oil, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

NEXT DOOR to the POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,

Heating Stoves,

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1876.-tf.

THIS WAY

FOR

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, &c.

IN addition to a full line of Drugs, Medicines, &c., the undersigned keeps on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of

Perfumery, Toilet and Washing Soaps,

Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences of all kind, pure Spices, Blank Books, Pocket and Pass Books, Stationery, Writing Fluid, Black and Red Inks, Pens, Pencils and Pen Holders, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, &c., &c., together with a

FINE STOCK OF JEWELRY,

Tooth, Hair, Shoe, Scrub and Dusting Brushes, Combs of all kind, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, and hundreds of other articles needless to mention—all of which will be sold at the

Very Lowest Prices for Cash.

LEMMON & MURRAY.

Ebensburg, June 8, 1877.

WOOL! WOOL!

BOUGHT —OR— MADE UP TO ORDER

THE EBENSBURG WOOLEN COMPANY is amply prepared to manufacture to order or exchange Goods of its own make for WOOL, which will be taken at the highest market price, and for the gathering of which wagons will soon be sent to the various sections of the county. The quality of the goods made by us is too well known to need recommendation, and as we are now running our Factory by STEAM POWER, there will be no delay in the manufacture of wool sent or brought to us for that purpose.

P. S.—Weaving, Carding, Fulling and Dyeing promptly attended to in a workmanlike manner and at the lowest possible rates.

Ebensburg, May 11, 1877 -tf.

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMBSTONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and character of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.

April 24, 1873.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

JAMES WILKINSON.....H. T. O'FRIEL

WILKINSON & O'FRIEL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE!

Loretto, Pa.

☞ Work executed promptly and satisfactorily, and as cheap as the cheapest. (4-12—tf.)

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

All colts should be broke to halter while following their dams.

Hoe the cabbage while the dew is on, but never hoe beans when they are wet.

Asparagus is being milked in a new way. A very superior article of butter paper it is said is made from the fibrous portions of the plant. The season for this wholesome vegetable is now nearly over. It usually sat in private gardens about the 20th inst.

A horticultural fumigating recipe to preserve all kinds of fruit from the ravages of rot worms, etc.; One pound sulphate of iron, one ounce aloes. Dissolve in water equal to ninety or ninety five degrees, and pour over one bushel of grain.

The indications are that there will be a plethora of peaches this season. The product of Delaware is estimated at 7,000,000 baskets, or one fourth greater than any previous year. Just now the fruit is rather scarce, and commands fifty cents for a medium sized specimen, which is large for the product of hot houses.

In the course of two or three years one of the largest collection of plants in the country will be found in the garden of Mr Bancroft, the poet, at Newport. Scarcely any one flower is cultivated, and it is said that hundreds of dollars are annually expended in the production of the Florian's favorite flower.

The best time to kill weeds is as soon as it is born, before you see it. When the seed has germinated and is just ready to break through the ground, then the leaves are tender, or the soil disarranges the roots, and it dies in a hot sun; but if it grows until it makes roots it is disturbed considerably in pulling it; it has a hold upon the soil and lives in spite of you.

A Manchester economist, disgusted with the wasteful horse-shoe system of continually renewing the steel mould and punch, has invented a chemical process by which he asserts that a horse's hoof can be shod as much cheaper as one pleases. He has no other implements or machinery required than a cheap and simple chemical process, by which the hoof is rendered as elastic but not as hard as steel, and lasts as long as the animal that neither shoe nor nail can be driven into it. The discovery is now being tested by a number of horses in Manchester, and will probably be given to the world in a few months. The inventor is a Frenchman, and has been engaged in the study of chemistry for many years.

Academy of Science has just exhibited a specimen of corn and said to have been grown on the north side of the first time that kind of corn has been exhibited in this country. It is a vegetable. The ear is small, the character of the kernel is different being apparently of the dent species. It thus becomes necessary to prevent the cutting off of the tassel, for which the thanks of a grateful people ought to be bestowed upon Dr. Old Dr. Franklin once proposed a toast for preparing a dish of codfish, which was rather elaborate, but which has been completed and ready to be served, he said, "Having first procured a cod fish carefully to the kitchen, the next thing to do is to open the door and throw the preparation out of the window."—*Germantown Telegraph.*

OLD SAWS.—When the first robin and first blue bird appear.

When frogs begin to croak.

Look for rain also when you begin to croak very loud, or when they come near the ground, or when they sing at night.

When you see the cows lying down.

Soap a nail to drive it without splitting the wood.

Grease a saw and it will cut more easily.

Sprinkle starch in a crease and it will not get it on.

For a felon roast a sour apple and apply the lime; cut a small hole and put your finger in as hot as you can bear it.

For a cold mix the juice of a lemon or sour orange that has been boiled with sugar, and take a teaspoonful when the cough is troublesome.

Soles of old shoes will make excellent mats for light gates.

For chafe on your horse use tar and grease, and cover the sore spot with powdered coal, or cover with powdered alum and vinegar made into paste.

Mercurial ointment rubbed into the inside of a gun barrel will keep it from rusting.

To cure a child of colic put a pin in its mouth, gently between the shoulders.

Tomato juice, or lemon juice, or vinegar, or honey, will cure thrush in a child's mouth. Dip a rag in the mixture and let the baby suck it.

Sugar mixed with salt, which is often done, will have no saltpetre, will give meat a beautiful fine color.

A POINT IN FEEDING COWS.—The following is from the *New England Farmer*: "Cows soon learn what is expected, and if, by any management, they do their part they can change the whole programme to their advantage. Cows are not slow to do so. We have one in our stable which, if fed as she should be, the quality of fodder at an ordinary meal will either poke it through the manger or paw it out under their feet. Watch the deliberation with which a well-fed child clears its plate of pudding, and then make room for the next course, which are held in reserve for the more indulgent parent—but if the same order is given at the last feeding at night, when the cows know they are done, as always do, that it is the last feeding, and they take hold of it, if at all, as a matter of business, and will not eat it up as though it were as good as the best."

THE cherry crop is a failure in the central part of the State.